

CHOLASTIC COACH



"we fought continuously, in mud and snow"



*... through until the end we
The first two days we fought
continuously, in mud and snow. But
with only an occasional cat nap. Now
we managed to hold our positions and
now we are back on the offensive. It
won't be long before we*

The will-to-win, so evident in the above letter, is an important reason for America's success on global battlefields . . . and in her standing among the nations of the world.

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do his best—but to WIN.

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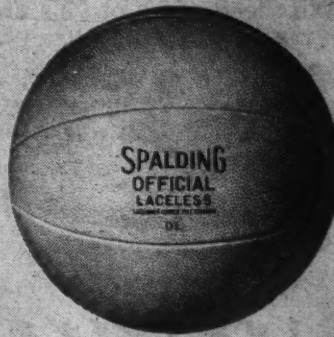
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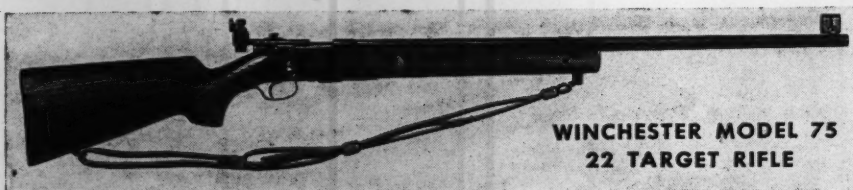


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SCHOLASTIC COACH

SCHOLASTIC COACH

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Here
Below

Hoop shots and plots

PITY the poor basketball giant. Nobody loves him—except his coach. He is a “freak,” a “goon,” a “gallery peeping tom,” a “menace to basketball.” He goes around picking on helpless little six-footers.

And all because he can dunk basketballs into hoops without half trying!

This isn't considered cricket in basketball. You're supposed to sweat bazookas for your goals. You need a master plan, complicated screens, give-and-goes, profound strategy.

That's why our men of science are pounding their dandruff in despair. They want the giraffes in shorts to work for their goals. But how can you make 'em?

Last year, our rules doctors attacked the problem with reverse english. Being unable, or unwilling, to stop the monsters from scoring, they did the next best thing. They made sure the big boys wouldn't stop the little boys from scoring. So we got the rule eliminating goal tending.

The problem of stopping the big boys on offense still remains, however. All sorts of fantastic suggestions have been offered—and politely refused.

One coach would set a 6-6 ceiling on basketball players. This would solve the problem by eliminating it. But we don't like it. It would deny the game to the type boys who need it most. In what other team game can an adolescent over 6-6 participate with advantage? What other sport offers so much in the way of building coordination and stamina?

WHICH brings us to a second plan, having much better possibilities. We refer to the Hobson-Rice blueprint for a better basketball world. While not aimed specifically at the big boy, it does throw a wrench into his machinery.

The Hobson of the twain is Howard, the dribble impresario of the University of Oregon. His partner is Julian Rice, a Columbia University grad who loves to play with rules.

Hobson, a sporting gentleman, wants to pay a bonus for successful long shots. In a study of 23 big college games, he discovered that shooting accuracy outside 21 feet is 18.6%; inside, 29.4%. Hence, he would draw a 21-foot arc under the basket. A conversion from inside this arc would count the usual two points. A bull's-eye from outside would pay time and a half—three points.

He also wants to widen the foul line from six feet to twelve feet, with the three-second rule applying to the entire area.

Rice's contribution to the master plan is an optional free throw with a premium. He would give the thrower a choice of shooting (1) from the standard 15-foot mark, in which case the conversion would count one point, or (2) from a line 21 feet out, with the conversion counting two points. On two-shot fouls, only one throw would be permitted from the long distance.

Howard the Hobson thinks his brainchild will discourage “galloping goons” and zone defenses. His “goon” claim is logical enough. A 12-foot lane with a three-second restriction would force the big boys far out to the sides where they wouldn't be dangerous. It would offer the further advantage of relieving congestion under the basket, especially on free throws.

So far so good. But how does Mr. Hobson expect to deal a death blow to zone defense? By awarding three points for a long shot? That doesn't make sense.

It would encourage the offense to keep pegging from the outfield—just what the zone wants 'em to do. For the zone concentrates on jamming the area under the basket.

(Continued on page 37)



Something new has been added to the basketball court—a 21-ft. arc under the hoop, a 12-ft. lane and a 21-ft. free-throw line. Scene: Fordham-Columbia experimental game in New York.

CONVERSE COOPERATES with N.C.A.A.

IN A MOVE voluntarily initiated by Converse Rubber Company and Dick Dunkel, the publishing of basketball team ratings in advance of games was dropped in the three final issues of the Converse-Dunkel Service for the current season. The following telegram received from President Smith of the N.C.A.A. applauded this voluntary action by Converse.

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THE OFFICIALS OF THE NCAA ACKNOWLEDGE THE COOPERATION OF THE CONVERSE RUBBER COMPANY AND R C DUNKEL ORIGINATOR OF THE CONVERSE DUNKEL BASKETBALL RATING SYSTEM IN VOLUNTARILY DECIDING TO DISCONTINUE PUBLISHING TEAM RATINGS. WE APPRECIATE THAT COLLEGE COACHES AND ATHLETIC DIRECTORS FIND THE SYSTEM INVALUABLE BUT WE CONCUR WITH CONVERSE THAT IT IS WISE TO ELIMINATE ALL RATINGS TO PREVENT THEM FROM POSSIBLY GETTING INTO THE WRONG HANDS. WE CONSIDER CONVERSE'S VOLUNTARY ACTION IN LINE WITH THE COMPANY'S PAST RECORD OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE FURTHERANCE OF CLEAN AND BETTER BASKET BALL.

WILBUR C SMITH MD PRESIDENT NCAA.

END-OF-SEASON RATINGS TO BE PUBLISHED

The complete Converse-Dunkel Summary with final ratings for 1944-45 of all College and Service Teams will be published as soon as possible at the end of the season. It will be mailed to all names on the present Converse mailing lists. Watch for it!

CONVERSE RUBBER COMPANY
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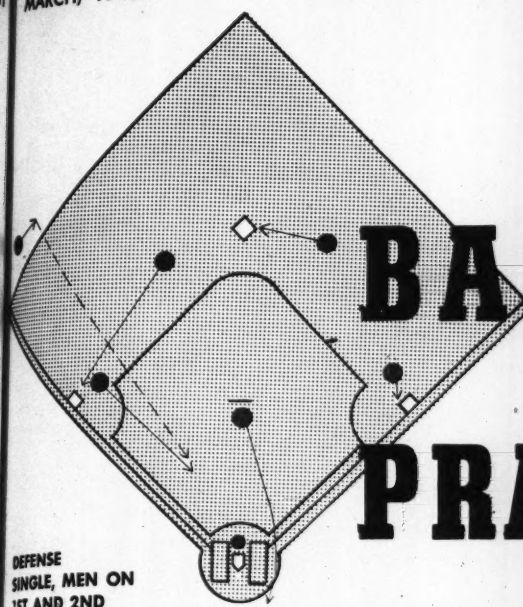


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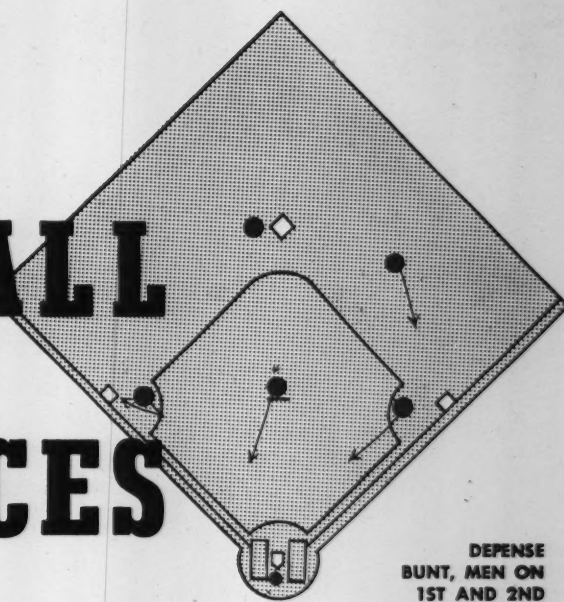
ALL STAR

BASKETBALL SHOES

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Dick
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DEFENSE
SINGLE, MEN ON
1ST AND 2ND



DEFENSE
BUNT, MEN ON
1ST AND 2ND

BASEBALL PRACTICES

Dominick J. Torpe is now in his 17th season as baseball coach and health education instructor at George Washington High School, New York City. A former Class AA minor league pitcher (Toledo and Newark), he is one of the most astute baseball men in secondary school circles. He has sent three boys up to the big time—Al Campanis, Brooklyn, and Babe Young and Buddy Kerr, Giants.

TO BASEBALL coaches above the Mason-Dixon line, pre-season training is a nightmare. Since the season opens in mid April, most of the training must be done in late March and early April. And this is the most treacherous time of the year. You never know when it will rain, snow or blow. Sometimes you can get in two good weeks of practice. Other years you are lucky to get in five days.

For this reason, many coaches run an indoor program. They get in all the work they can on conditioning and fundamentals, stressing easy throwing, bunting and running.

As for myself, I don't believe in indoor practice. The conditions are so different I doubt whether the boys get anything out of it.

The lighting, short distances, walls, etc., lend themselves to injuries. You can't do any batting. Fielding practice is silly—you learn nothing from scooping up grounders on wooden floors. And you can't do much work on correcting flaws. The real imperfections crop up only in the full-speed outdoor drills.

The business about conditioning the boys doesn't stand up, either. I don't believe you need any intense conditioning work with high school boys. You may assume they are in good shape. Practically all of

them lead a vigorous outdoor life and what they don't get out of school, they get in school. Their gym classes and intramural programs put them in good enough shape to throw the ball and run their first time out.

My not believing in indoor practice doesn't mean I wait until April to call for candidates. I issue my first call three weeks before I intend going out. At the initial meeting, I deliver a short talk on objectives, emphasizing team work and the necessity of bearing down. With time so short, there won't be room for horse play or nonsense of any kind. They will have to apply themselves to absorb everything I intend teaching them.

I capture their interest immediately by telling them we're going to follow the major league way of doing things. I mean this, too. And why not? The major leagues play the most scientific game there is. Some of it, of course, is beyond the high school player's capabilities. And it is here I make adjustments.

One of the most common adjustments is in connection with the double steal. With runners on first and third, the man on first goes down. In the big leagues, the catcher nearly always throws through to second. The covering baseman watches the man on third out of the corner of his eye. If the runner breaks, he immediately pegs the ball to the plate.

This takes two good throws—one by the catcher and the other by the baseman. In high school ball, most

catchers and infielders haven't the arms for this play. So an adjustment must be made. That means, as a rule, the exclusive use of the cut-off—the shortstop or second baseman cutting off the throw between the mound and the bag, and returning the ball home to catch the runner from third.

Big leaguers also use this play. But not as a rule. Another good possibility, especially in high school ball, is for the catcher to fake the throw to second and whip the ball immediately to third.

After my opening talk, I check to see that every boy has a medical approval slip, and that he is eligible. If your school has no medical records, insist on approval slips from the boys' family doctors.

I then tell the boys I'm going to add another course to their program—a baseball course. It will be given every afternoon after school hours. I will be teacher.

In this classroom instruction, I cover most of the game's strategy. I set up situations, diagramming them on the blackboard and then explaining them. Frequently I ask the boys to do it for me.

1. With man on first, ball is hit safely to right field. Where should the outfielder throw the ball? Where the pitcher go?

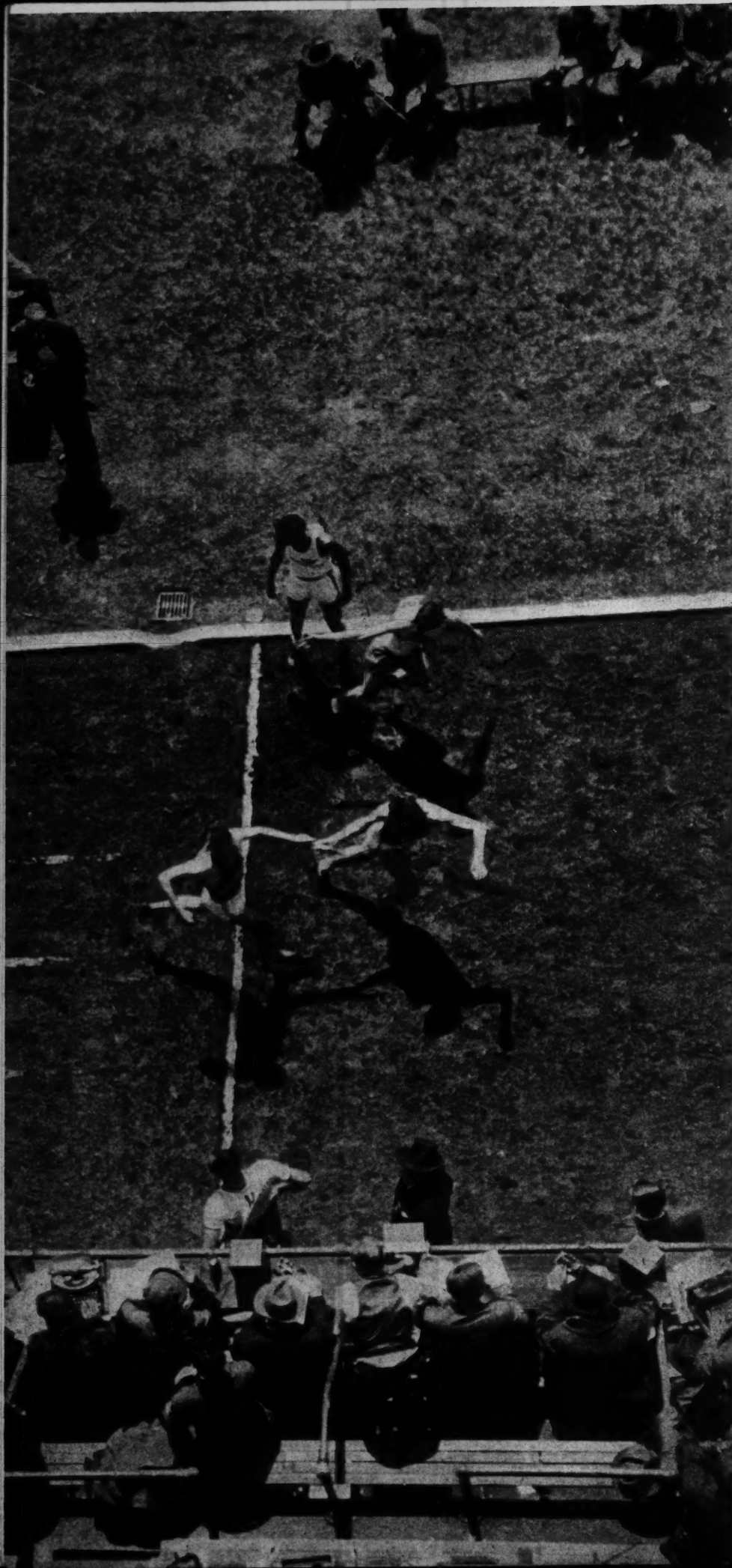
2. With man on second, ball is hit safely to outfield. Where should the pitcher go?

3. With men on first and second and a bunt in order, what is the duty of each infielder?

4. When should you hit and run? Where would you place the ball?

(Continued on page 30)

By DOMINICK J. TORPE



High

George E. Gauthier is now in his 24th season as director of athletics and head football and track coach at Ohio Wesleyan University. Among his distinguished achievements is the founding of the famous Ohio Wesleyan High School Relays, in which over 1,000 schoolboys annually participate.

NEARLY a thousand school-boy cinder-pounders will soon be hitting the road to Delaware, Ohio, for the 14th annual running of the Ohio Wesleyan High School Relays—one of the most novel, colorful and exciting track meets extant.

It is one of the few meets which can't be criticized for the lack of team competition. Every one of its 12 events—field as well as track—is strictly a team proposition!

The boy is never on his lonesome. In the field events, he is part of a three-man team. In the track events, four boys make up an entry. The team total and place in each event is determined by adding up the distance or time of each participant.

For example, if Clark, Smith and Williams of Columbus Central toss the discus 145 feet, 137 feet and 125 feet, respectively, the scorer enters the aggregate, 407 feet, on his sheet. If the Columbus East three-man entry heave the plate 147 feet, 133 feet and 121 feet, Columbus East goes into the books as hitting 401 feet. Even though the best individual throw is recorded by an East athlete, first place goes to Central because of its higher team total.

Point system

The point system is based on the first five places (team aggregates). A team trophy is awarded to the winner of each event, with individual gold medals going to the team members. The members of the second place team get silver medals. Large trophies are also awarded to the teams finishing first, second and third in the final Class A and B standings.

Team competition is held in all of the usual field events—high jump, broad jump, pole vault, shot put, discus throw, and javelin throw. The track events are—440-yd. relay, 880-yd. relay, one-mile relay, two-mile relay, medley relay, and

By George E. Gauthier

Highschool Relay Carnival

480-yd. shuttle hurdle relay. Beside these events, an open 100-yd. dash is run. But it does not count in the championship totals.

Preliminary trials are held at 10 A.M. in the open 100-yd. dash and in the 440-, 880- and 480-yd. shuttle hurdle relays in both classes.

The Class B shot, discus, javelin, and broad jump are finished in the morning from 10 A.M. to 12:30.

The pole vault and high jumps are continuous for both classes starting at 10 A.M., with the bar being raised at specified times throughout the day.

All field event participants are given four trials, excepting in the pole vault and high jump, where they are eliminated after two failures at low height and the usual three failures at higher levels.

The meet has always been completed between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. on a Saturday.

There have never been less than 441 participants, the top being 1,337. We have had as many as 66 pole vaulters, 107 high jumpers, 112 discus throwers, 107 shot putters, and 128 broad jumpers compete in one day. And there have been as many as 29 school teams in the Class A relays. These teams are divided into sections for the longer races, with all five places being timed to determine the final winners.

The meet requires about 250 officials, who are drafted from the faculty and student body of Ohio Wesleyan. Usually, each fraternity furnishes the officials for one particular event. The number of officials varies from 20 (shuttle hurdle relay) to six or eight (high jump).

Faculty members and high school coaches and teachers are pressed into service as head officials, finish judge timers, inspectors, etc. It would be impossible to operate the relays without the cooperation of the whole university.

In 1938, forty-three different high schools scored points in the meet. Ninety-six gold and silver medals are awarded each year to members of first and second place teams. Twenty-four team trophies go to

first place teams and six championship trophies to first, second and third place class winners. A coach's trophy, which is given to the coach of the Class A and Class B champions, has proved to be the most popular of all with the contestants.

After each event, the members of the first and second place teams ascend the victory stand in front of the grandstand, where the five relay queens present the trophies. Mean-

while the announcer bellows the results and the winning names over the public address system. At the close of festivities, the championship Class A and B coaches and the second and third place teams get their awards.

During the 13 years of the relays, over 13,000 entries have been received for the events. That means, roughly, that 6,000 boys have been encouraged and interested in track.

CARNIVAL RECORDS, 1932-1945

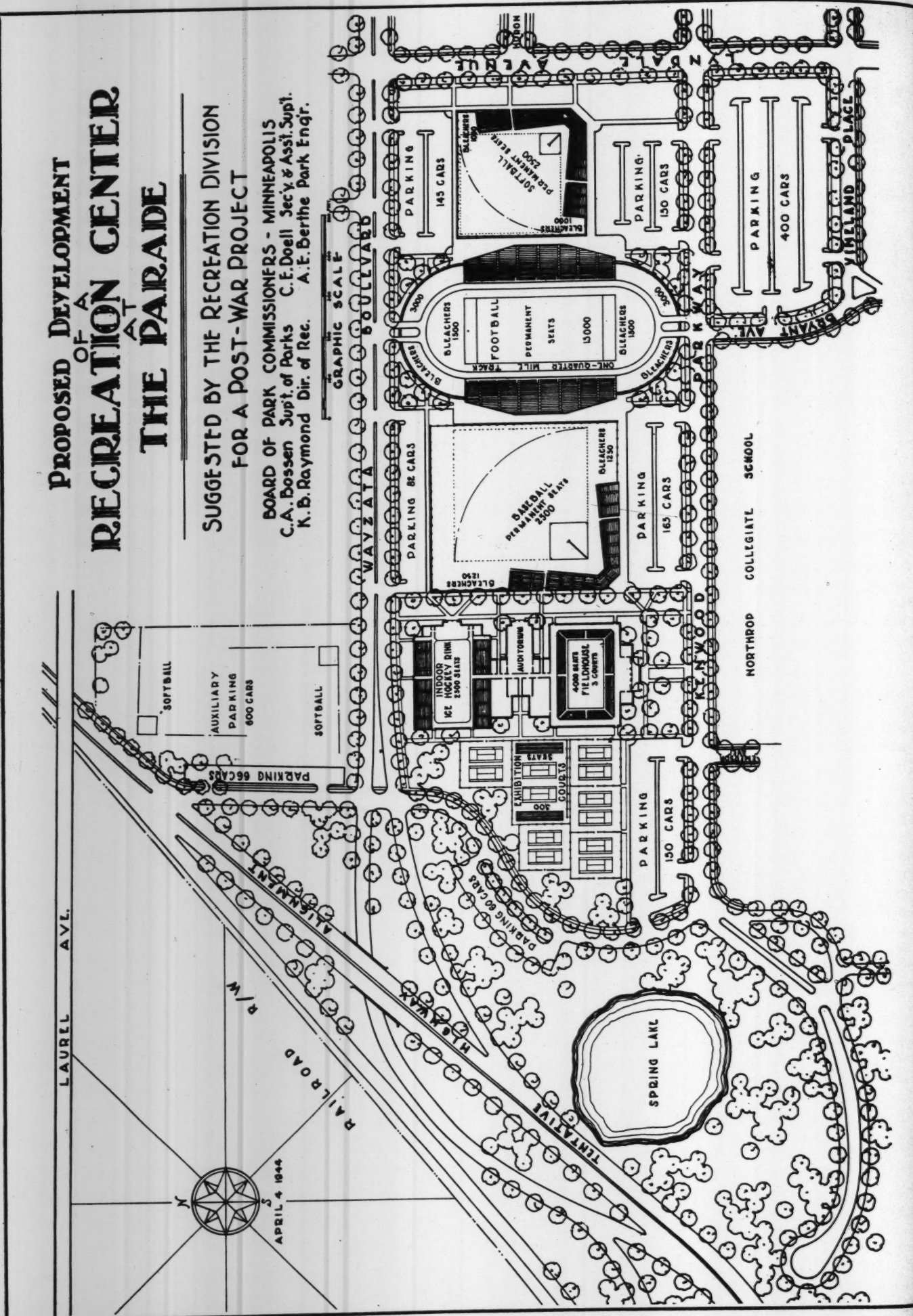
Event	Class and School	Mark	Year
440-Yard Relay	A—Cleveland E. Tech	43.8s.	1942
	B—Columbiana	45s.	1937
880-Yard Relay	A—Cleveland E. Tech	1:30	1942
	B—Columbiana	1:33.2	1937
Mile Relay	A—Lakewood	3:27.8	1937
	B—Columbus Rosary	3:40.4	1942
Two-Mile Relay	A—Toledo Scott	8:24.5	1937
	B—New London	8:47.4	1944
Medley Relay	A—Toledo DeVilbiss	7:49.4	1935
	B—Melmore	8:15.5	1937
480-Yard Low Hurdle Relay	A—Cleveland E. Tech	57.6	1942
	B—Upper Arlington	59.5	1937
Pole Vault	A—Sandusky	34' 7"	1936
	*Whittaker (Sandusky)	12' 8"	1936
	B—Ashley	32' 3¼"	1935
	*Kreuger (Margaretta)	12' 3¼"	1936
High Jump	A—Toledo Scott	17' 7"	1935
	*Bennett (Greenville)	6' 3¼"	1937
	B—Upper Arlington	17' 4"	1938
	*Bachman (Plainville)	6' 2"	1943
Broad Jump	A—Cleveland John Adams	63' 10¼"	1936
	*Allen (Greenville)	23' 4¼"	1936
	B—Lebanon	61' 3¾"	1935
	*Hughes (Youngstown Rayen)	21' 6¼"	1935
Discus	A—Toledo DeVilbiss	386' 2"	1944
	*Pfeiffer (DeVilbiss)	148' 8½"	1944
	B—Orange Township	374' 1½"	1943
	*Cokor (Orange Township)	152'	1943
Shot Put	A—Cleveland John Adams	138' 10½"	1936
	*Fordham (DeVilbiss)	51' 4½"	1936
	B—O. S. & S. O., Xenia	132' 7"	1942
	*Halleck (Williamfield)	52' 7¾"	1932
100-Yard Dash	A—Kromer, Lorain	10s.	1935
	B—Donaldson, Canal Winchester	10.2s.	—

*Individual winners.

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
OF A
RECREATION CENTER
AT
THE PARADE**

SUGGESTED BY THE RECREATION DIVISION
FOR A POST-WAR PROJECT

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS - MINNEAPOLIS
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AN ALL-SEASON ALL-SPORT RECREATION CENTER

By Karl Raymond

Up for consideration before the Minneapolis City-Wide Committee for Post War Projects are the blueprints of a magnificent recreation and sports center, the essential details of which are passed along by Karl Raymond, director of city recreation.

IF the powers that be approve the detailed blueprints now in their hands, Minneapolis may soon own one of the finest civic recreation and sports centers in the land.

The center will cost about \$1,100,000. But it will be worth every cent and more. It will incorporate *every* facility for outdoor and indoor sports in a centrally located, easily accessible area.

The ultimate criterion of any public project is whether it is in the public interest and whether it is practical. Insofar as the Minneapolis project is concerned, the answer is "yes" on both counts.

Appended to this report are the estimated costs of operation and anticipated revenues. On the basis of these estimates, the activities will pay for themselves or will be supported out of the profits from several of the spectator sports.

The center is divided into four general units: (1) Field house and community center; (2) Indoor ice hockey rink; (3) Athletic fields; and (4) Tennis courts.

Field House. This unit includes an indoor recreation center designed to meet the crying need of the day—a congenial social center for adolescents. In it are included a combination assembly hall with stage and gymnasium, a lounge for informal reading and quiet games, an arts and crafts shop, two or more club or committee rooms, a social room, a snack bar, a kitchen, and a service and storage room.

Conveniently located to the community center proper are the facilities for such indoor sports as bowling, riflery, archery, shuffleboard, and golf (driving net).

The center is unique in that it not only provides a social center for the exclusive use of adolescents, but it also furnishes a headquarters for little theatre groups, arts and crafts projects, and social and hobby clubs that can be promoted on a comprehensive city-wide scale. These facilities are located in a wing adjoining the field house.

The field house proper contains an arena with sufficient floor space for

three basketball courts and permanent seating for 4,000. It fulfills our greatest need—facilities for conducting a comprehensive indoor sports program.

At present, we're definitely handicapped by the lack of adequate facilities. For instance, all our basketball is played in school gyms by arrangement with the board of education.

Despite the fact our inter-departmental relationships are of the best, there are definite drawbacks to this arrangement. In the first place, using school facilities obligates and subordinates us to the school program. Our use of the gyms is restricted to week-ends. Many industrial teams would prefer to play their games from 4:30 to 6. But they cannot be scheduled at these hours, because the facilities are being used by the school.

Then, again, during holidays, such as the two-week Christmas recess, at the very time we should be making the most use of our facilities, the schools are closed.

Spectator accommodations

Furthermore, school gyms are primarily designed for physical ed classes and intramural programs; spectator accommodations are secondary. We could use greater seating facilities, since many of our games attract considerable audiences.

This shouldn't be construed as a criticism of the city physical education departments. To them, the school program comes first. And no one can criticize them for that. Our intent is merely to explain the limitations under which we operate.

The field house will solve our

problem as far as indoor facilities are concerned, and very likely will prove popular for the staging of community events.

Indoor Ice Hockey Rink. This unit contains an arena approximately 85 by 200 feet (official size), seats for 2,500, a lobby and ticket office, a warming room with refectory (refreshment) stand, and an artificial ice plant.

So long as we do not own a covered ice rink with an artificial ice plant, we cannot effectively promote an ice hockey program. The variation in our Minnesota winters plays hob with our outdoor schedules. It is virtually impossible to play them through without numerous postponements because of poor ice conditions or unfavorable weather.

We can't even open our seasons with any degree of certainty, as witness the opening dates for the past five years: 1939, December 30; 1940, December 14; 1941, December 30; 1942, December 8; 1943, December 18. These variations complicate schedule planning and make it difficult for the players to arrange their personal affairs. Consequently, the whole program suffers.

An enclosed rink with controlled temperatures and ice conditions will serve as many teams as could four perfectly maintained outdoor rinks. Such a structure would also lend itself to both general and figure skating.

At present, our senior hockey league plays its games in the local arena. This has proved satisfactory. But until we get our own enclosed rink, we will be largely limited to this one senior league and to the promotion of playground hockey at neighborhood rinks.

Minneapolis is one of the relative-

Estimated Earnings and Expenses

	Estimated Revenue	Cost of Operation*	Profit
General	\$	\$ 6,636.60	—\$ 6,636.60
Field House	25,593.00	35,628.81	—10,035.81
Indoor Skating Rink	20,425.00	12,637.36	7,787.64
Athletic Field	21,275.00	11,950.75	9,324.25
Tennis Courts	1,056.00	1,379.20	323.20
Refectory—Net	3,000.00		3,000.00
	<u>\$71,349.00</u>	<u>\$68,232.72</u>	<u>\$ 3,116.28</u>

*The estimated operating costs are based on a detailed breakdown of every contributing factor, including maintenance, actual operation and sundry incidentals such as insurance, office supplies, postage, trucking, etc. (See page 31.)

ly few large cities which can maintain extensive general skating facilities during most of the winter. That these facilities are used extensively is evidenced by our participation figures from year to year.

From these figures, it is reasonable to assume there are many skaters who would actively participate in hockey if the existing limitations were eliminated. In our opinion, as well as in the opinion of many interested authorities, the answer is the construction of the suggested enclosed rink and artificial ice plant.

Athletic Fields. Separate lighted fields for football, baseball and softball are contemplated. The football field would have a seating capacity of 15,000 to 20,000, a press box, a refectory stand and other facilities. The baseball field would have stands with a canopy and a seating capacity of 2,500, a press box and a refectory stand.

These three fields, all adjacent to the center building, represent an improvement of existing facilities. Under the proposed plan, they would provide a better method of crowd-handling, superior spectator accommodations and a larger seating capacity.

Tennis Courts. The arrangement of the tennis courts would be substantially the same as it is now. It is planned to have twelve hard-surfaced courts arranged in groups of two, with permanent seating for a minimum of 500 spectators.

Four courts, including the exhibition courts, would be lighted for night play. The present tennis building would be razed and its features incorporated in the center building.

The idea behind this is to incorporate our present set-up into the proposed center, and to lessen the maintenance costs through hard surfacing.

The facilities that will be included in the recreation center follow:

I. Field House and Community Center. Arena

1. Floor space to allow for three basketball courts 45' x 85'.
2. Permanent seating for 2,500.
3. Lobby with ticket office, with comfortable waiting room or reception room, a part of or close to lobby.
4. Manager's office.
5. Refectory.
6. Indoor tennis courts.
7. Badminton courts.
8. Sixteen bowling alleys.
9. Rifle range—10 to 16 points.
11. Four shuffleboard courts.
10. Two driving nets for golf.
12. Two targets for archery.
13. Lockers and showers for men and women.

(Concluded on page 31)

ESTIMATED REVENUE OF RECREATION CENTER

FIELD HOUSE (Total Revenue \$25,593)

A. Bowling—16 alleys. League Bowling Fees: Evening—3 games for 70¢; Day—3 games for 55¢. Open Bowling—17½¢ per game	
1. Evening leagues: Four 8-team leagues per evening (\$112); 28-week schedule—per league (\$3,136). Total Income 5 evenings per week	\$15,680
2. Day Leagues: Four 8-team leagues per week (\$88). 21-week schedule	1,848
3. Open Bowling: 6,000 lines at 17½¢ per line	1,050
B. Basketball—5 nights a week for 12 weeks; 400 attendance per night at 15¢ per person. Total attendance 24,000	
	3,600
C. Rifle Range—Leagues and clubs for men and women 6 periods a week, 5 evenings, Sunday mornings, for 20 weeks. Revenue to come from club and league dues and sale of ammunition and targets	
	500
D. Rent of Arena for Special Events: Basketball, boxing, etc., 16 times per year at \$100	
	1,600
E. Locker Rentals—Seasonal	
Baseball Men 50 per season at \$2	100
Football Men 50 per season at 1	50
Touchball Men 25 per season at 1	25
Softball Men 100 per season at 2	200
Softball Women 25 per season at 2	50
Basketball Men 200 per season at 2	400
Basketball Women 25 per season at 2	50
Tennis Men 50 per season at 3	150
Tennis Women 10 per season at 3	30
Badminton Men 15 per season at 3	45
Badminton Women 5 per season at 3	15
Hockey Men 50 per season at 2	100
Miscellaneous 50 per season at 2	100

INDOOR ICE HOCKEY AND SKATING RINK (Total Revenue \$20,425)

A. Spectator—Games 3 days a week for 10 weeks. Attendance 400 per game at 25¢. Total attendance 13,200	\$ 3,300
B. Special Events—6 times per year at \$125	750
C. Ice Skating—250 per day at 35¢—90 days	7,875
D. Roller Skating—250 per day at 25¢—120 days	7,500
E. High School—Rent for hockey schedule	1,000

ATHLETIC FIELDS (Total Revenue \$21,275)

A. Rent of fields for special events—six times per year at \$100 per time	\$ 600
B. Football—Park—Senior League Sunday afternoon for 8 weeks; 2,000 per game at 25¢. Total attendance 16,000	
High school football (night) 1 game per week for 8 weeks, average attendance per game 5,000. Average cost per seat 35¢. Total attendance 40,000. Total revenue \$14,000. Our share 25% of the gross, we to take care of expense in connection with field	3,500
C. Baseball—Park, Day Saturday and Sunday—2 games per week for 17 weeks, 34 games, 500 per game at 25¢ per seat. Total attendance—17,000	
Night games—Park—3 games a week for 10 weeks, 500 per game at 35¢. Total attendance 15,000—Revenue	5,250
D. Softball—Park—5 nights a week for 14 weeks. 350 per game at 15¢. Total attendance 24,000. Revenue	
	3,675

TENNIS COURTS (Total Revenue \$1,056)

A. 12 hard-surface. Charge 10¢ per hour, per person. Revenue figured on 12 courts, earning 20¢ an hour, 4 hours a day for 90 days	\$ 864
B. Lighted courts—4—20¢ per person, per hour. Revenue figured on 4 courts used 2 hours per day, for 60 days	192

REFECTORY

Revenue figured on the basis of 100,000 spectators and 12,000 participants for the year	\$ 3,000
Total Estimated Revenue	\$71,349



"...our buddies themselves would approve of this memorial"

"HI, JOE! What do you think of the new Community Center? Wasn't that a great idea—to build a memorial boys and girls can enjoy for years to come?"

"It sure was . . . and an idea our buddies themselves would approve. It was a fine job the committee did, too, in raising the fund and getting the whole project finished so promptly. This town owes a lot of thanks to the folks who sponsored

the idea and backed it with their time and money."

If your community is not already at work on plans for a Living Memorial to its Service men and women, now is the time to start—and you may be the logical person to organize the committee. For helpful information, write to: George M. Trautman, Chairman, American Commission for Living War Memorials, 30 East Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

BUY WAR BONDS AND HOLD THEM

GoldSmith
SPORTS EQUIPMENT



LEAD WITH THE LEFT, DON'T HURRY THE RIGHT

By Dr. F. R. Castleman

Dr. F. R. Castleman is track coach at Ohio State University.

WITH few exceptions, our champion hurdlers have had six things in common: good physique (with emphasis on long legs), speed, endurance, coordination, love of the sport, and competitive spirit.

These may be accepted as the pre-requisites of hurdling. It is possible to improve each of these endowments or faculties. But the boy must have them in some degree to begin with. From then on, his development depends upon his adaptability to training. And that entails the cultivation of good form and good condition.

In my teaching, I stress the importance of leading with the left leg rather than the right, as so many hurdlers do. The left lead is just as easy and represents an economy of effort. When the boy leads with his right, he is thrown toward the outside of the track, thus increasing the distance between hurdles.

This may make little difference in the high hurdles. In the low hurdles, however, it hurts on the turn.

In training for speed, work the boy as you would a sprinter. Some boys are "naturals." That is, they come up to the hurdle with their right foot just the proper distance away. All that remains, then, is to raise the left foot to the barrier.

If they do not possess this faculty, a correction must be made. This may be done by changing the foot that is forward on the start, or by stretching or chopping the stride to the first hurdle so that the left foot goes over first. Impress your boys with the importance of getting to the first hurdle at top speed.

In taking a high hurdle, the left leg is raised straight over and both

arms stretched forward. The right arm leads toward the left toe and the left arm is extended to a lesser degree. At the same time, the body is dipped sharply from the hips. Thus, when the boy soars over the hurdle, his shoulders are no higher than they were between hurdles. The right leg forms three right angles—at the hip, the knee and the ankle.

A mistake many coaches make is to encourage the boy to jerk the right leg rapidly forward. This tends to raise the right knee and

lower the right foot. Often as not, the boy will hook the top of the hurdle.

The forward thrust of the hands helps snap the left foot down more rapidly and brings the boy down closer to the hurdle than he would ordinarily. It is important to keep the arms fairly close to the body. Caution the boys to avoid flailing them out. Remember, the right leg should not be hurried. Since it is going to follow anyhow, it should trail as the boy goes forward.

There is little finesse to the follow-up action after the get-down. The right foot reaches out with a fairly high knee action as soon as possible after the left foot hits the ground. The boy should take three strides between hurdles, with a definite rhythm. Until he picks up this rhythm, he cannot call himself a hurdler.

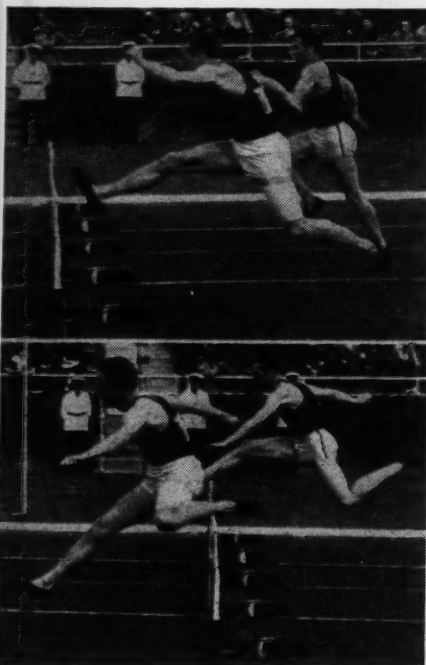
Once he acquires the knack of approaching the first hurdle at full speed and taking two or three hurdles in fairly respectable form, the boy should give some attention to finishing. He should always remember, as he takes the last hurdle, that he must come down in position to make a fast finish. He should fix his attention on an imaginary tape at least a yard beyond the real line.

In training hurdlers, it's a good idea to work them together occasionally. This gives them a taste of competition and helps keep their minds on their primary objective.

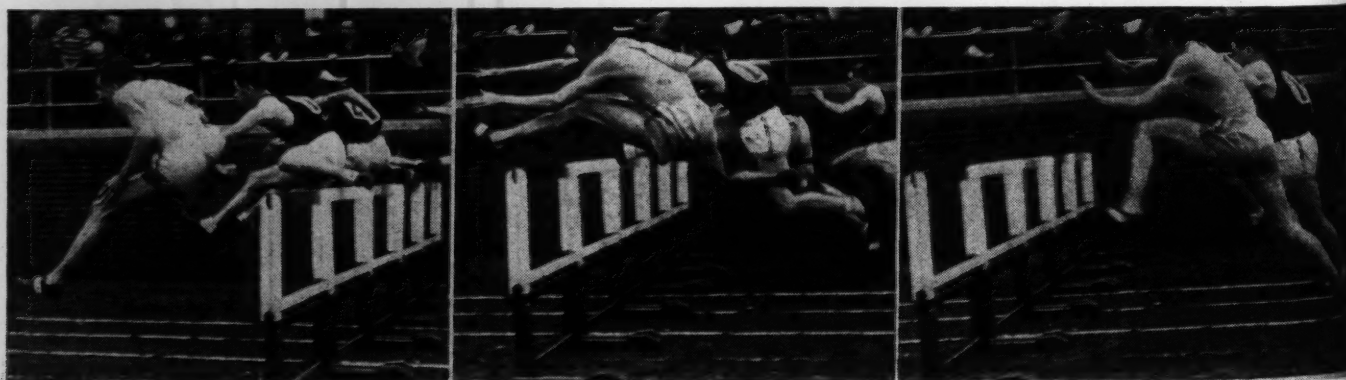
They must concentrate from beginning to end. They should never turn their heads to see who's behind them.

Having acquired speed and form, they should keep working on them, for these skills are easily lost. I would emphasize ground exercises

(Concluded on page 26)



Several of Coach Castleman's theories are graphically illustrated in these actual competition pictures. In the low hurdles above, note the three right angles formed by the trailing leg over the hurdle—at the hip, the knee and the ankle. Of particular interest in the high hurdles below is the way the near athlete leads with his left and extends both arms forward.



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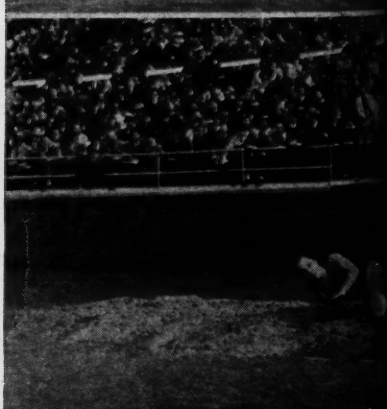
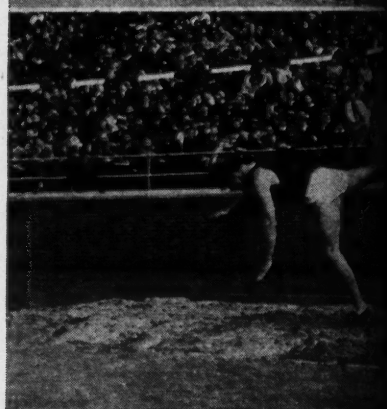
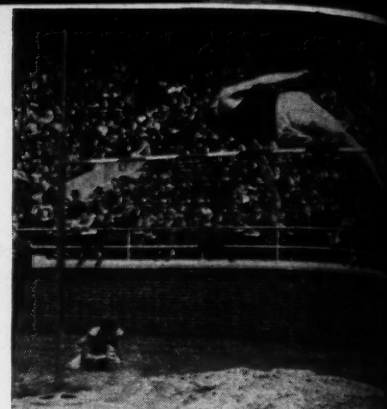
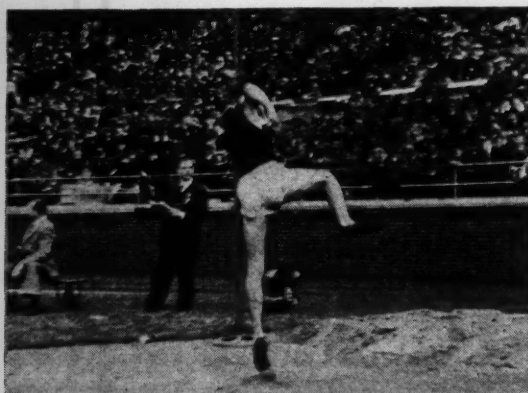
NAME OF POOL _____

ADDRESS _____

WESTERN SIDE CLEARANCE

Donald Blount, Dartmouth College

For a fellow only 5-10, the former inter-collegiate high jump champion is a remarkable jumper, having cleared 6-7 in the high jump and 24-6 in the broad. As shown in these pictures, he uses the western style high jump with side clearance. He takes off from his left foot and thrusts the right leg up and over the bar. He then hitch-kicks the rear foot, so that he lays out with his side parallel to the ground (top picture on right). In the belly roll western (see pp. 20 and 24 in last month's issue), the jumper turns over on his stomach.



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Action should begin now . . . with Medart, the approved and tested physical fitness apparatus in thousands of schools and colleges throughout the country. The War Production Board now authorizes the purchase of the following types of equipment for Victory Corps and Physical Fitness Programs:

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All Intramural!

A sound, simple, interesting way to stimulate Tennis in your school. The Tournaments are strictly intramural and are open to all high schools and junior high schools in the United States.

- No entry fee nor any red tape attached to entering.
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NATIONAL FEDERATION NEWS

THE National Federation Committee on Amateurism offered several concrete recommendations at the annual meeting of the Federation in Chicago. Their proposals covered three major areas:

1. Relations of high school athletic associations to colleges and universities.
2. Relations of high school athletic associations to outside organizations.
3. An analysis of amateur rules in various constitutions of state high school associations.

Colleges and Universities: A wide variety of amateur rules exists in college and university conferences. Since schoolboy athletes are often watched, if not actually solicited, by college coaches and scouts, they should know the rules to avoid losing eligibility for future competition. At the same time, the colleges should not encourage them to do things that will make them ineligible while still in high school.

It is recommended: 1. That state associations work with the college conferences in their states to safeguard the boys' eligibility in high school and to discourage them from doing things that will make them ineligible for college competition.

2. To ask conferences to refrain from acts which will make a boy ineligible while still in high school.

3. That the National Federation come to an agreement, if possible, with the N.C.A.A. to achieve the same purposes, nationally, between high schools and colleges as that which exists in the individual states.

Outside Amateur Agencies: Because schoolboys often compete in sports sponsored by the A.A.U. and the American Legion Junior Baseball Committee, the Committee recommends that:

1. The National Federation apply for allied membership in the A.A.U. on a non-voting basis, and that an agreement of mutual cooperation be drawn.

2. The National Federation enter a cooperative agreement with the American Legion J.B.C. to guarantee that the players adhere to the eligibility rules of their respective high schools. It is further recommended that each state association cooperate with the American Legion J.B.C., when such request is received, to help enforce the details of high school eligibility rules.

Amateur Rule: The lack of a common definition of amateur and the sharp differences in our attempts to deal with this problem, calls for the framing of a rule inclusive enough to guarantee adoption by the state associations in the Federation.

Such an amateur rule should cover:

1. Compensation or awards for athletic services.
2. Competition on outside teams, within the school year or during vacation.

3. Competition against professionals.
4. Maintaining amateur standing in all sports in order to compete in any one sport.

5. Definition of the acts which provoke loss of amateur status.

The Committee on Amateurism consists of Carl Burris, chairman; Lee K. Anderson, S. F. Burke and David P. Snyder.

Athletic benefit plans

A COMPARISON of the present status of athletic benefit plans with that of a few years back indicates the great progress being made.

In the early years, most activity centered around general matters of administration and the use of standard blanks. Today, the major interest lies in ways and means of offering greater injury protection to the high school athlete and, in some cases, to the entire student body.

Here are a few current trends, as indicated by O. L. Webb, of Nebraska.

1. The gradual addition of hospital-cost coverage to the regular schedules.

2. The addition of travel coverage.

3. The extension of standard schedules to include additional types of injuries. Sentiment is growing for the inclusion of limited coverage for unlisted injuries, with discretionary power resting with the administrators of the plan.

4. The adoption of schedules set up by various state industrial commissions. California, for one, has closely cooperated with such commissions.

5. General recognition of the need in many states for legislation permitting boards of education to pay the registration fees for athletes or other students. Such legislation would encourage almost universal participation in the benefit plans.

6. Expanded coverage for non-athletic injuries as provided in the California and New York plans.

The number of states administering these plans and the number of athletes being covered by them are growing every year. At present, 25 states operate some type of plan through the state association. In addition, several states cooperate with incorporated insurance and casualty companies which provide coverage at reasonable rates for any interested school.

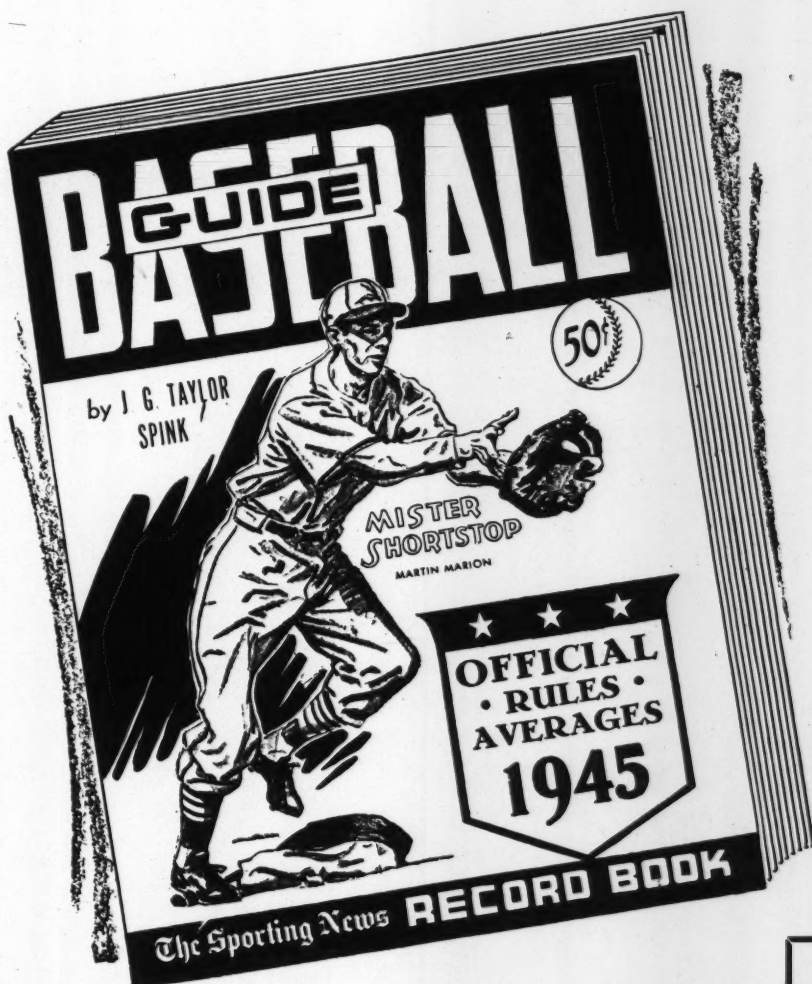
Consideration is being given to similar coverage for coaches and athletic officials, as well as to a nation-wide re-insurance plan covering unusually serious accidents and certain other types of injuries for which a "group insurance" plan might be desirable.

For group-type insurance, nation-wide coverage might be extended to include school administrators, athletic officials and others directly connected with the work of the state and national high school organizations. This

(Concluded on page 22)

BEAT THE RUSH TO THE NEWSSTANDS...

MAIL YOUR ORDER TODAY!



Scarcity of printing paper limits the number of copies of the 1945 Baseball Guide that can be printed this year. Newsstand copies will be scarce, and will sell out quickly. Why risk dis-

appointment. Order now BY MAIL—and you get first claim on copies of the 1945 Baseball Guide as they come rolling off the presses. Price 50 cents per copy, postpaid.

THIS is the baseball record book that replaced the Spalding-Reach Guide. Published now by The Sporting News, baseball's national weekly, this famous Guide not only contains the original features, but also includes many added features that greatly increase its interest for fans.

The 1945 Baseball Guide records the complete official major and minor league averages, and the official rules of the game. Among the great wealth of added facts and figures is a special chapter on the career of the late Commissioner K. M. Landis.

The Sporting News

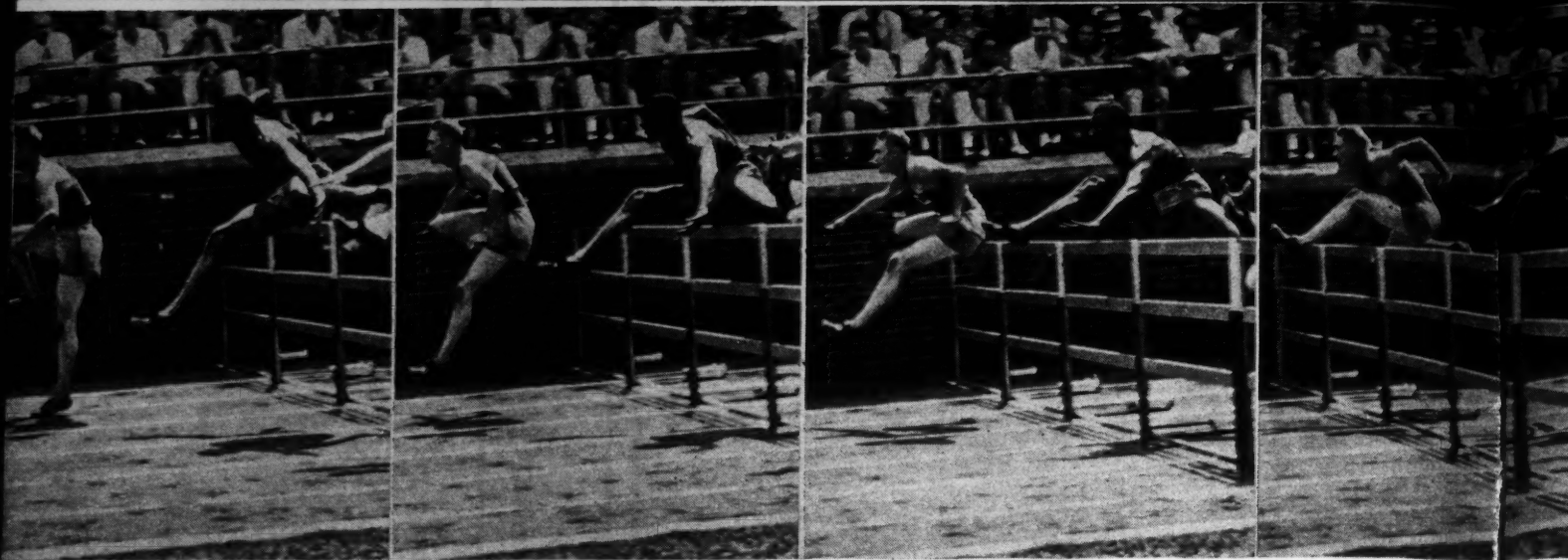
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Please send me _____ copies of the 1945 Baseball Guide. Enclosed is my check or money order in payment at the rate of 50 cents for each copy, postpaid.

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Harry Hillman, track coach and Dartmouth College go together like Hart, Schaffner and Marx. He is one of the few coaches who is known in track milieus from Maine to California.

SINCE there is little organized track on the grade school level, most boys must wait until high school to try their hand (or foot) at the sport. They go out for the team with a vague desire to run or to throw an object. But they don't exactly know what distance to run or what object to throw. They leave it for the coach to decide.

This is no small responsibility. It is difficult to tell one boy to be a sprinter, another a long-distance runner and a third a shot putter. You can't determine these things by looking into a boy's baby blue eyes or measuring his feet. You must discover how much speed he has, how much he will grow and whether he has the patience to stick to a program of intensive practice.

Coaches frequently err in encouraging boys without sprinting speed to become hurdlers. Now, a boy lacking speed *may* be developed into a fair hurdler. But speed is a

very definite prerequisite. Form is essential, of course. But to develop into a top-notch, you must be able to pick 'em up and lay 'em down.

The prospective hurdler should be at least 5 ft. 10 in. tall, and the more speed he has the better. Mind set is also important. Once he decides on the hurdles, he should concentrate on becoming a star. A coach cannot make a hurdler out of a boy unless he wants to become one.

The fact that he is a good sprinter should not divert the boy from the hurdles. There are about ten sprinters to every hurdler. Hence, the opportunities in hurdling are greater.

The time to start is in high school. Impress this upon your beginners. If they wait until college, they will be getting a late start in an event that takes time to perfect.

If the boy lacks speed, work him with the sprinters. Pair him with a sprinter who is faster than he, and keep working them together until the hurdler is right up there with his partner.

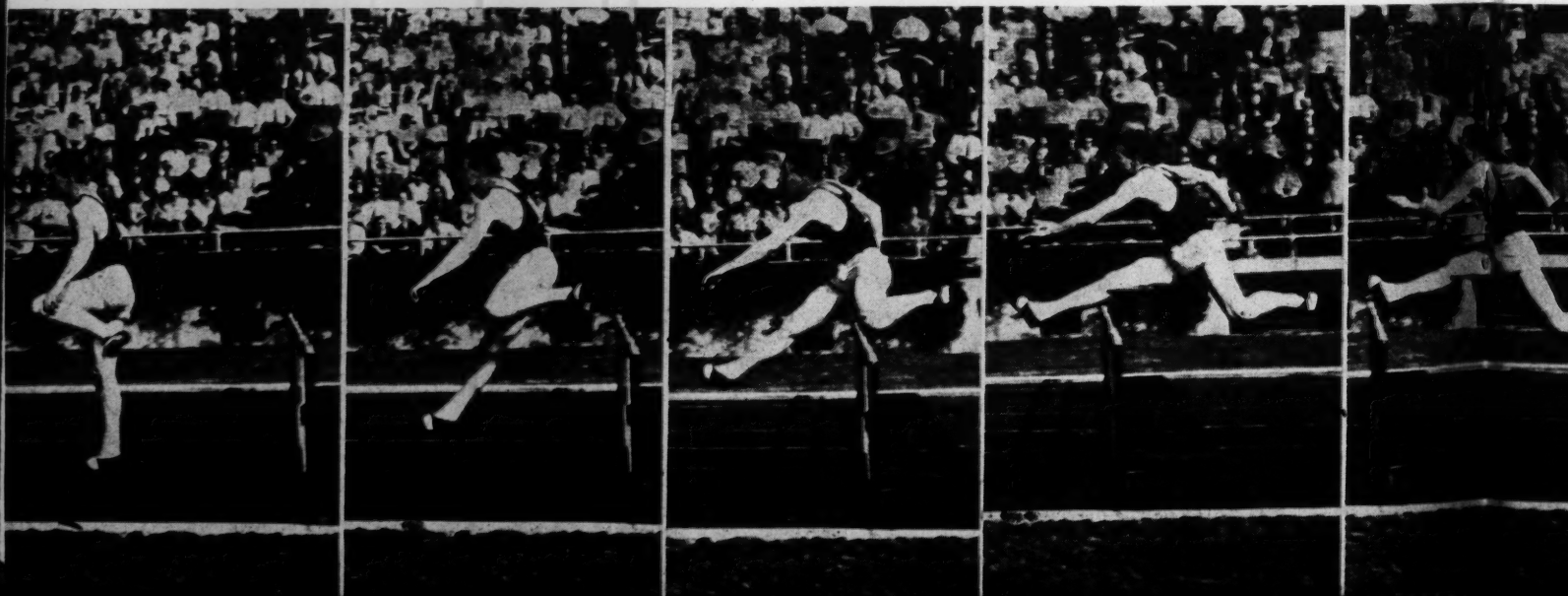
If the boy lacks stamina, advise

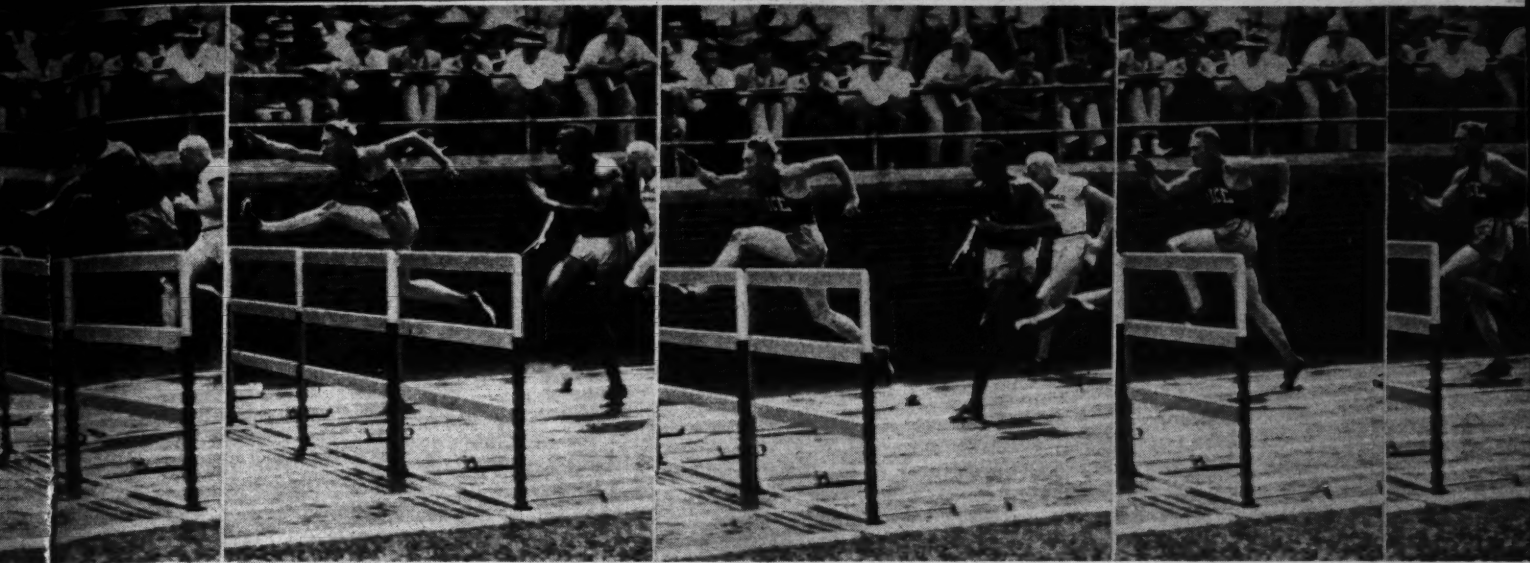
HIGH HURDLES: Students of form may learn a sequence shots of Fred Wolcott (leading) and est hurdlers. The first point of interest to note lead leg. In No. 4, Wolcott is carrying his Batiste, the Negro, has ideal form. His clearance his body and extends his left arm nice and low landing is too straight, a fault which deceler needed to pick up the stride. The body sho

THE HUR

By HARRY HILLMAN

LOW HURDLES: Inasmuch as the low hurdles and the athlete may take them faster and with less thus, resembles the sprinter's. The arms are carried hurdler's, to maintain balance, and the front lead foot is thrust over the barrier, the chance The athlete may hit with his rear foot. But si should be able to keep going. The whole idea they weren't here. J. Walter Smith, U.S.C. ex-n





may learn a thing or three from these fine
 (leading) and Joe Batiste, two of our great-
 est. To note is the bent knee action of the
 carrying his arms too high and too wide.
 His clearance, in No. 6, is beautiful. He dips
 nice and low. In the last picture, Wolcott's
 which decelerates the forward momentum
 the body should come down with a lean.

HURDLES

HARRY HILLMAN

low hurdles are a foot lower than the high,
 and with little break in stride. His form,
 arms are carried a bit wider than the high
 and the front toe is pointed up. Once the
 , the chances of a bad spill are negligible.
 foot. But since his weight is forward, he
 whole idea is to run at the hurdles as if
 , U.S.C. ex-national champion, shows how.

him to go out for cross-country. He
 doesn't have to try out for the team.
 Merely working with the slower
 boys about three times a week and
 taking occasional five to ten mile
 walks, will develop not only his
 stamina but his legs as well.

In his initial hurdling attempts,
 many faults will crop up. One is
 hesitation. This is understandable,
 for a hard bang on the knee or ankle
 is discouraging. A good practice
 device will help here. Take two reg-
 ular hurdles and space them apart,
 then string a gauze bandage in be-
 tween and secure it with light
 weights. This device is guaranteed
 to improve technique.

At Dartmouth, a canvas top hur-
 dle has proven very serviceable in
 improving skill and preventing in-
 juries.

Many beginners have a tendency
 to sail over the hurdles. The big
 "secret," if you want to call it that,
 is to take off and get down as quick-
 ly as possible. The quicker a boy
 can do this, the faster he will go.

Stepping over the hurdles instead
 of throwing the front leg stiffly up,
 is one of the modern improvements

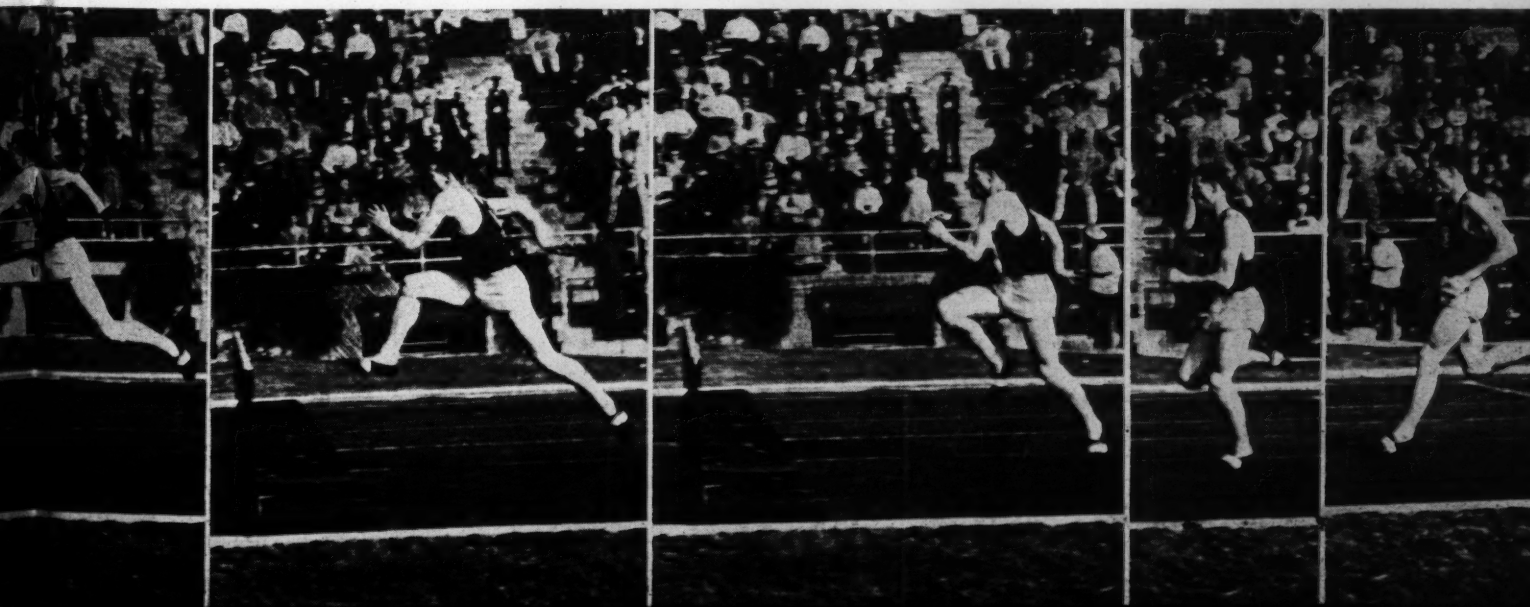
in form. The bent knee action of the
 front foot is similar to the act of
 ascending a high stair. The bent
 knee permits the hurdler to step up
 and then drop the leg quickly to the
 ground. This requires good timing,
 of course, and that means plenty of
 practice.

A boy should correct each fault
 as he goes along, even though he
 may spend weeks doing so. When
 one error is corrected, the next
 should be remedied — always re-
 turning to the previous error to
 make sure it has been eliminated.

Always remember, the elimina-
 tion of one error means the saving
 of four inches on each hurdle, or 40
 inches (over a yard) over the full
 course. The correction of four or five
 faults may spell the difference be-
 tween a good performance and a
 poor one.

One of the more common injuries
 in indoor practice is heel bruises. It
 is advisable to concentrate on one
 hurdle, preferably with the canvas
 or gauze top, with a light mat for
 landing purposes.

Work regularly on form and make
 (Concluded on page 26)



National Federation News

(Continued from page 18)



Smart coaches, trainers and athletes know the importance of strong, healthy, fungi free feet. The Dolge way for combating Athlete's Foot has been accepted by many leading Schools and Universities.

Dissolve ALTA-CO Powder in water—one pound to the gallon—place foot tubs strategically in shower rooms and you'll combat the spread of Athlete's Foot. Here's why—

- Kills all different species of common Athlete's Foot fungi and their tough spores.
- Is speedy—kills fungi in less than 60 seconds.
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Alta-Co. POWDER

The C. B. DOLGE CO.
Westport, Connecticut

field offers interesting possibilities for further exploration.

From the states

Montana: Because of travel difficulties, no state track and field meet was attempted last year. At a recent meeting of the board of control, this meet was reinstated. It will be held at the University of Montana in May. With this move, the state association has re-established its complete program of interscholastic activities, despite the many handicaps centering around travel difficulties.

The athletic accident benefit plan proved more popular this year than ever before. Interest in the plan is cumulative and its benefits become more evident with each year.

Idaho is one of the several states which believes in a statewide advisory committee for each sport. These committees aid the state board of control and the secretary in planning the various state-sanctioned meetings in football, basketball and other sports.

The state association recently voted to provide each member school with copies of the National Federation rules publications in football, basketball, track and baseball. One of the baseball provisions recently adopted permits a high school player to enter the game twice (re-enter once).

It was also recommended that the baseball committee study the suggestion that high school players wear headgears while batting. The board reaffirmed its belief that attendance at professional baseball coaching schools endangers the amateur standing of high school players and that they will definitely become ineligible if any expenses are paid by the sponsoring organization.

Registered Officials: The plan for registering and training athletic officials differs with each state. Most states have by-laws which prescribe that member schools cannot use officials who are not regularly registered with the state association office.

Penalties for the infraction of this rule differ. In Idaho, if an official is unapproved, the game is considered "no contest" as far as league or group standing is concerned, and any school participating in such a contest may be suspended.

In Oklahoma, a money fine equal to the registration fee is assessed against any school using such an official, and the school is subject to further penalty at the discretion of the board of control.

In Illinois, the school is censured and the penalty is placed on the official who works a game without being registered. He is placed on the suspended list and his application for registration may not be considered for a period of at least one year.

Missouri: At the annual meeting of the state high school athletic association, the amateur rule was modified so that a boy who violates it is considered a professional in that sport, and an amateur in the other sports.

One of the proposals voted on and defeated at the annual meeting was the motion to raise the registration fee for officials from \$2 to \$3.

Principal and Coach James F. Miller, of Gideon, was chosen by the board of control to serve as a member of the National Federation Advisory Basketball Committee.

Indiana: During the fall months following the death of Commissioner A. L. Trester, the work of the Indiana Association was done by President M. E. McCarty. Recently elected Commissioner L. V. Phillips took office on January 1. Mr. Phillips, former principal of Vincennes High School, has had excellent training and experience for this type work. His experience includes coaching, officiating, managing athletic events, and other types of administration. He will be a welcome addition to the ranks of state and national organization workers.

Michigan: Part of one issue of the state bulletin each year is devoted to a comprehensive athletic directory, which lists the name of the superintendent, principal and athletic director, the class to which the school belongs and even the telephone number of the school. It also indicates the individual to whom correspondence about schedules and contest management should be addressed.

One of the topics of discussion at the annual meeting of the athletic association was the relationship of the state association to the physical fitness activities of the school, exclusive of athletic contests. Since the Michigan association is closely allied with the state department of public instruction and since the secretary of the state association also serves as the state director of athletics, many schoolmen would like centralized supervision of the school activities related to athletics—health, safety, recreation and physical education.

Serious study is being given to the possibility of combining these activities in a unified program directed from the state office. Developments will be watched with great interest by all groups interested in the overall picture of physical fitness.

Canada: The federal government of Canada recently passed a "national physical fitness act." It provides for a national director of physical fitness and plans to stimulate a high degree of physical fitness for all Canadian citizens, through work in the schools and other organizations. The present director of physical fitness is Major Ian Eisenhardt.

No. 5 of a series showing what Esquire is doing in the sports field.

Esquire is doing things in SPORTS

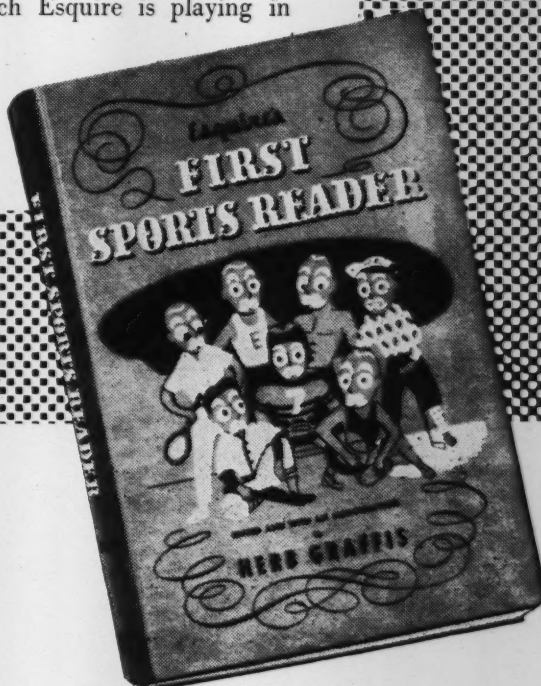
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AMERICA'S LEADING GENERAL MAGAZINE ON SPORTS

Esquire

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SIX-MAN RULES AND TRENDS

by Lt. Stephen Epler



Ex-coach now earns \$10,600 selling Life Insurance

Mr. P (name on request) was a high school coach earning \$2,100 a year, in a town of 3,000 people. Seeking a larger opportunity, he joined The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in 1939 as a full time Field Underwriter, in the same community in which he had coached. The steady growth of his earnings tells the story of his success in his new career.

1940—\$3,730 1942—\$6,745
1941—\$4,716 1943—\$9,724
1944—\$10,613

WRITES MR. P. . . .

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Lewis W. Douglas,
President

GENTLEMEN:
Please send me your aptitude test.

Name.....
Address.....

SIX-MAN football enjoyed its best year in 1944. No formal survey was made. But the sale of rule books, which is a good indicator, was approximately twice as large as in any previous year.

The game made slight gains in the high schools, according to informal reports from state officials; while in Nebraska and other states, a number of colleges converted to six-man because of reduced male enrollments.

The National Six-Man Football Rules Committee, a subsidiary of the National Federation, drafted the following changes into the code for 1945:

1. Substitutions no longer need report to the umpire or referee. They must, however, report to the scorer. As in basketball, the scorers and timers are on the sidelines.

2. Any kick which crosses the receivers' goal line becomes dead and is considered a touchback.* This eliminates the easy touchdown which followed the recovery of a muffed kick behind the goal line. Penalties cover deliberate batting of the ball.

3. The penalty for intentionally discarding headgear is now five yards instead of a charged time out.*

4. Any kick from scrimmage touched by the receivers beyond the scrimmage line and recovered by the kickers, is an automatic first down regardless of whether the recovery is behind or beyond the line.* In the past, the ball had to be advanced to the first down yardstick.

5. The kick-off is now the only free-kick in the game. All kick-offs, including those following a safety, start from the 30 unless distance penalties are involved.

6. Striking with the forearm, a common blocking practice, is now illegal. The rule was necessitated by the increasing number of injuries growing out of this practice. The new rule gives officials specific authority to penalize such acts.

The committee recommends several items for study and experimentation in 1945:

1. Permit team scored upon to put ball in play by scrimmage on its 30. Thus, after a score, the team scored upon would have the option of kicking off, receiving or putting ball in play from scrimmage on its 30.

2. Where unequal distance penalties occur at the same time, give the team entitled to the greater dis-

stance the difference between the two penalties. For example, if A and B both hold on the same play (offensive and defensive holding), Team A is penalized 10 yards and the down remains the same.

The five- and 15-yard penalties are fair assessments only when the fouls occur on the same play.

Further experiment in simplifying distance penalties is suggested for touch and intramural teams. One idea is to make all distance penalties five yards.

3. In case of tie games, decide the winner by extra play. Place the ball in the middle of the field, flip a coin to determine which team shall have first play and permit four alternate plays for each team. Allow only passes or runs, no kicks.

The team scoring the most points or advancing into the opponents' territory, wins by one point.

As an alternative, each team may be given a chance to score from the three, repeating the process until one team scores and other doesn't.

Any teams trying these out are requested to report their findings to the Six-Man Football Rules Committee, c/o National Federation, 7 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill.

About four-fifths of the six-man rules are exactly the same as for eleven-man. Here and there, however, the six-man committee has made several sound improvements, some of which have been adopted by the parent game. Following is a list of the six-man refinements, together with the year they were introduced:

Rule	Year
All players eligible for forward passes	1935
Clear pass	1935
Smaller field	1935
Soft rubber-soled shoes made official	1935
Players permitted to change position	1937
Substitutes permitted to communicate on entering game	1937
Warm up required before second half	1937
Players permitted to re-enter game any number of times	1937
Defense permitted to advance fumbles	1938
Timers and scorers on sidelines as in basketball	1938
Game ends if team is 45 points or more ahead	1939
Fair catch and attending complications eliminated	1941
Return kick eliminated	1941
Rules for recovering kick-off made same as for punt (eliminating the easy touchdowns occasionally made by kickers recovering kick-off in end zone)	1941
Field goal can be scored on kick-off	1941
Neck tackling made illegal	1941
Substitutes not required to report to umpire or referee	1941

*Same as eleven-man rules changes for 1945.



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We will have

.....boys teams

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School name

City

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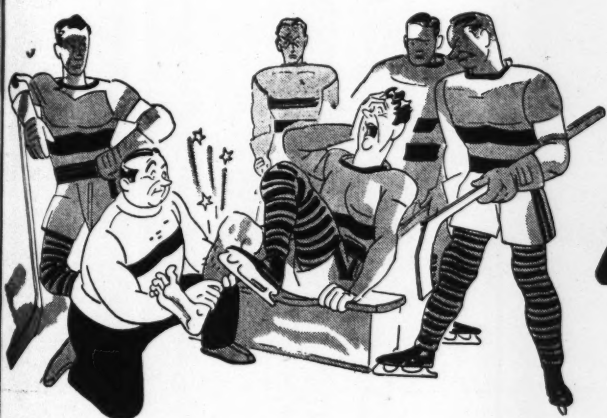
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pack supplies valuable Moist Heat for many hours. Helps relieve pain, swelling and soreness — without interrupting the athlete's rest.

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Pole Vault.
12' 1 1/4"
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Please send all contributions to this column to Scholastic Coach, Coaches' Corner Dept., 220 East 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.

Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, playing golf with a clergyman, smacked his ball 200 yards straight down the fairway. The clergyman stepped up to the tee, swung furiously and missed. He stared at the ball for a full minute, then stepped up to the tee again. Quoth the Chief Justice: "That was the most profane silence I ever heard."

Our idea of a versatile gent is E. B. Lott, superintendent of Rushville, Mo., schools. During a teacher's illness early this year, he doubled in the classroom. Then the school's janitor-bus driver quit. So Mr. Lott took over, going to work at 4 A.M. After school, he coached the varsity basketball team. When the janitor quit, he had to stay and sweep the gym. Saturdays? Mr. Lott is a butcher in a meat market!

Holy Smoke: Eight of the nine Howard Payne College cagers are ministers. The line-up usually reads: Rev. Lewis and Rev. Dobbs, forwards; Rev. Tennison, center; and Rev. Barrow and Rev. Yoes, guards.

The N. Y. Yankees received a letter from a 27-year-old outfielder who announced that not only was he ready

to become a star in the American League, but he was safe from the draft. The Yankees were all ready to sign him up when they discovered he had just been released from an insane asylum!

Admiral Halsey, coming late to a football game, stepped on a sailor's foot. The sailor, not looking up, growled: "Get off my foot, you lug." Then, recognizing the Admiral, he blurted: "Oh my goodness, beg pardon, so sorry. Here's my other foot, sir, go ahead—step on it!"

Our vote for the busiest coach in basketball goes to Gus Krop, of Pittsburgh. He attends the University of Pittsburgh five days a week from 8 A.M. to 12:30. He coaches St. Casimir High until 3:30, then hikes off to his regular job as a policeman (5 P.M. to 1 A.M.). He probably does his homework between pinches.

Scott Thompson, of Tulsa, needed a 25-foot putt to win a golf match. He aimed carefully and putted. The ball rolled straight for the cup, but stopped right on the lip. As Thompson walked forward to tap it in, a large beetle crawled out of the hole and over the ball. That's all that was needed to topple the ball into the cup! Thompson collected all bets.

Bill Osborn, of Kansas City, planned

to have wild duck for dinner. He shot a nice, plump bird, tucked it under his hunting coat and started home. After walking 15 minutes, he slipped and fell. You guessed it—his coat flew open and the duck flew out!

Basketball's greatest brother act is the Harold and Gerald Anderson combination of Arthur, Ill., High. The terrific twins popped in 96 points in Arthur's 120-to-12 win over Arcola High. Gerald tallied 52 and Harold 44. Dad Anderson is in the service.

The big three of the Ivy League are represented by one man at the parachute school at Fort Benning, Ga. He is 1st Sgt. Harvard Yale Princeton. Says the sarge of his odd name, "I guess the old man was a humorist."

"Here's a true revenge story for you," writes Coach Red Kurth of Hobart, Ind., High. Last winter, Gary, Ind., hoop fans rubbed their eyes and questioned the veracity of Crown Point's 2-0 win over Hobart. But the score was correct, the Bulldogs cashing in a victory check in one of those you-come-out-no-you-come-in games.

When Hobart opened its grid season at Crown Point last fall—the first sports contest between the schools since the no-sweat hoop game—Coach Kurth said he would be satisfied if his team did no better than duplicate the score of the basketball game. And that's exactly what they did, smothering a Crown Point back in the end zone for the game's only score.

Boxing's outstanding announcer, Harry Balogh, is back on the job. And hooray! It's a pleasure to report he can still split an infinitive or scramble a syntax at 50 paces. It is Harry who proved to the world of science that the windpipe is not an elementary canal. And it is Harry who boasted that he once prevented a race riot by asking the audience to "display no prejudism."

The master's spiel in his comeback debut was a thing of beauty: "I crave your indulgence and beg leave to trespass on your time and good nature to the extent of asking your forbearance while I make a few announcements requested by the management."

A ringside reporter nudged Dan Parker, the syndicated sports columnist. "I see your friend Balogh is back," he said.

"Not only is he back," drawled Dan. "But he has returned."

When asked about his post-war plans, Charley Trippi, the former University of Georgia scat back now with the Third Air Force, came up with an eye-opener. Charley, who still has two years of college eligibility, said: "I'm going to play pro football—at Georgia."

Pity poor Ignacio Diaz, stellar full-back of the San Lorenzo, Argentine,

COACH

MARCH, 1945

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soccer club. He has been expelled from the Argentine Football Association. And merely because two women claim him as a husband. Senora Blance Rezza de Diaz says she married Ignacio in 1943, while Senora Rosa Potra de Diaz claims she bagged Iggy in 1936.

If he had been playing pro football, Ralph Hooven of Lawrence Park High, Erie, Pa., would probably have been paid time and a half for his performance in Erie's closing game last season. His coach, Russ Yost, tells us that Ralph scored two touchdowns on 55- and 75-yard sprints, passed for a 55-yard t.d., and threw another that traveled 50 yards in the air, was caught and run 25 yards into pay dirt.



Pete Gray, the one-armed outfielder who will play for the Browns next season, was shaved recently by a tonsorial screwball, who slashed Pete severely around the whiskers. When he was done, the barber remarked: "You look familiar. Haven't I shaved you before?"

"No!" screamed Pete. "I lost my arm in an auto accident."

The build-up is on for the new national chess champion, Arnold Denker. In a recent issue of *Coronet*, Richard Nossaman describes him as a former crack high school fullback and Golden Gloves boxer—a real two-fisted, hairy-chested he-man who can move a pawn with one hand and drape a piano over the chandelier with the other.

Anybody who knew Denker back in high school—and that includes us—must be wondering if Nossaman has him confused with eight other guys. Denker was a nice enough guy in high school. But he was strictly the student type. He couldn't punch his way out of a box of Kleenex. And the football coach would have been held for slaughter if he had ever permitted Arnold to mix it with the boys.

Denker's opponent in the 1930 chess finals was the late Donal MacMurray, the boy genius with the highest IQ in America. In eight months, he finished a four-year course at the U. of Chicago. Denker was two pawns ahead, and the position of the genius was hopeless. Now it happens that if you lay down your king, you admit defeat. Denker, in moving a pawn, ac-

(Concluded on page 40)

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Baseball Practices

(Continued from page 7)

5. With men on base, would you keep the ball low or high on the batter?

6. Do you always pitch to a batter's weakness?

7. You're two runs ahead in the ninth inning, man on third, one out. Does infield play in or out?

8. With right-handed batter up, does second baseman always cover bag on attempted steal?

In these board talks, I encourage the boys to ask questions. Nearly all of them are puzzled about some rule or tactic. One of the most common queries is in relation to the infield fly rule. When does it apply? Is the batter always out? Can the runners advance on a muff?

This is a good time to straighten the boys out once and for all on the rule. Here is a simplified interpretation: "If, with less than two out and runners on first and second, or bases full, the batter hits a fair fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be reasonably caught by an infielder, the batter is automatically out. The runners may advance at their own risk. Any attempt to bunt which results in a fair fly is not considered an infield fly."

If the ball is dropped, the runners may try to advance. If they stay put, however, they cannot be put out. Only the batter is out. Many smart infielders deliberately muffed the ball, hoping to lure a runner off base.

During these classroom talks, we also cover the fundamentals of batting and fielding. I show the boys how to straddle the ball, how the gloved and bare hand should be used to scoop it up, and how time is saved by bending and throwing in one smooth motion.

Many boys click their heels together, do a full knee bend, then straighten up and throw. Other common faults are: dropping the knee to the ground, taking the eye off the ball, letting the ball play you instead of you playing the ball, and taking a windup and a few hops before releasing the ball.

In batting, I stress the importance of taking a well-balanced erect stance, keeping the shoulders and hips level, the left arm fairly straight, the right arm away from the body, and keeping the eyes on ball until it actually meets the bat.

I also emphasize a short, sliding step into the ball, with the bat coming levelly forward to contact the

(Continued on page 32)

All-Season All-Sport Recreation Center

(Continued from page 12)

ESTIMATED OPERATING COSTS

GENERAL	
Manager—12 months	\$3,000.00
Engineer—12 months	2,820.00
Telephone	300.00
Printing	150.00
Office Supplies	200.00
Postage	50.00
Workman's Compensation Insurance	116.60
FIELD HOUSE	
3 Janitors—12 months	5,760.00
2 Janitors—8 months	2,600.00
1 Head attendant—12 months	1,500.00
1 Male attendant—part time	1,200.00
1 Female attendant—12 months	1,200.00
Extra Help	600.00
Light	1,500.00
Heat	1,800.00
Miscellaneous Supplies—cleaning	800.00
Water Rent	800.00
Electric Supplies	200.00
Insurance	2,697.99
Paint and repairs to building	2,000.00
Trucking and hauling	150.00
Power service	200.00
Ticket takers, sellers and ushers	1,500.00
Bowling alleys	
Pin setters	5,652.00
Manager—9 months	1,500.00
Janitor—9 months	1,500.00
Attendants	1,000.00
Supplies	1,000.00
Workman's Compensation Insurance	468.82
INDOOR ICE HOCKEY AND SKATING RINK	
Labor—12 hours daily—300 days	3,600.00
Cost of making ice—150 days at \$30 per day	4,500.00
Heat	600.00
Light	300.00
Insurance	1,215.36
Supplies	150.00
Ticket sellers and takers	1,000.00
Water Rent	200.00
Repairs to building	1,000.00
Workman's Compensation Insurance	72.00
ATHLETIC FIELDS	
1 Groundskeeper—8 months	1,400.00
1 Groundskeeper—8 months	1,300.00
1 Utility man—night service	800.00
Extra Help	600.00
Lights (football, baseball and softball)	1,900.00
Agricultural supplies	600.00
Insurance (bleachers)	1,382.75
Water	600.00
Electrical supplies	400.00
Paint and repairs to stands	800.00
Trucking and hauling	150.00
Ticket takers, sellers and ushers	1,800.00
Electric service	100.00
Workman's Compensation Insurance	118.00
TENNIS COURTS (6 months' operation)	
1 Parkkeeper—6 months	960.00
Paint and repair to courts	100.00
Lights	300.00
Workman's Compensation Insurance	19.20
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	\$68,232.72

14. Committee rooms for each section.

Community Center Wing

1. Assembly hall, an auditorium with a stage, with removable seats (seating about 500). For concerts, lectures, movies, dramatics, rallies, banquets and community gatherings. (Teen-age night club.)

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3. Room equipped for various types of art and craft activities.

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7. Club room.

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3. Press box.

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2. Press box.

3. Refectory stand.

Softball

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2. Press box.

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IV. Tennis Courts.

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(Continued from page 30)

ball just in front of the plate. I preach: "Hit where the ball is pitched." That is, step in on an outside corner pitch and hit to right field. Step away from an inside pitch and hit to left field. (For right-handed batters.)

Common faults in batting include: dipping the back shoulder, moving the rear leg, lifting the front leg too high, keeping the arms too close to the body, stepping away from the pitch, pulling the head away, swinging too early or too late, propping the bat on the shoulder, taking too long a step, taking the eyes off the ball, and failing to put the weight behind the bat.

Another batting maxim is: "Never offer at a ball unless it is a strike." There are two exceptions—in hit-and-run and squeeze situations. The batter must offer at the pitch no matter where it is, to protect the runner, who goes with the pitch.

By the time we go outdoors, everybody has a fairly good knowledge of strategy and fundamentals. The first chore on the diamond is to cut the squad. I break the squad up into catchers, pitchers, outfielders, and infielders.

I then split the infielders into four divisions, according to the positions they are going out for. I give each man a number. The No. 1 men in each line make up Infield No. 1, the No. 2 men Infield No. 2 etc. I do the same with the outfielders and battery men. The pitchers and catchers are instructed to go off to a side and warm up leisurely.

Then I call for Infield and Out-



Contact! The ball is met just in front of the plate with the full weight behind the bat. Note the level cut, the eyes still on the ball and the step of the front foot—straight into the pitch. Toe opens.



Proper stance in box: Body is erect, left arm fairly straight, right arm away from side, feet comfortably apart, weight slightly toward rear foot, shoulders and hips parallel, head steady, and eyes on pitcher. Bat commands entire plate.

field No. 1. They take their places on the diamond and we are ready for the tryouts. Nearly every boy can field a ball hit straight at him. Real class is determined by the way a boy moves for a ball.

I test my outfielders by fungoing one ball to their right, one to their left and one back of them. Infielders are sent left, right and in.

Upon spotting a good prospect, I have the manager enter his name in a notebook. I pick as many likely candidates as appeal to me. Then I re-group them into teams and permit them to bat against the pitchers. I warn the hurlers to go easy—not to put everything they have on the ball. I don't want them to strain their arms. A boy doesn't have to knock himself out to show he's a pitcher.

From time to time, I yell for the catcher to throw to the various bases. This gives me an idea of how he can throw under pressure. Anybody can throw with nobody in front of him.

Sometimes a boy who looks bad in the field may be a hitter. It's hard to tell without actually seeing him bat. But if there's something about him that makes you think he can hit, don't discard him after his fielding performance. Keep him around for a turn at bat.

Some boys come recommended by members of the squad, alumni or respected baseball experts. It pays to take a second look at these boys.

The cutting of the squad isn't done in one afternoon. It usually takes a few days; sometimes a week. I keep whittling the squad until I have about 24 men—enough for at least two full teams. I put the names of the survivors on the bulletin board in the gym area.

We're now ready to begin real training. The players are supposed to report for practice fully dressed. They jog around the field once and then limber up with easy throwing. The balls are issued by the managers. The infielders may get a pepper game going, while the outfielders shag flies fungoed by teammates.

We start our organized practice with an infield drill. First we play for one. Beginning with the third baseman and continuing to the right, I hit easy grounders straight at the fielders. The play is made to first. The first baseman throws home and the catcher pegs it back to the original fielder, who should be covering his base.

The second round is hit to the left of the infielders, and the third to their right.

I follow the same sequence for the double play. Sometimes I have just two rounds—one with each man going toward his base and the other with him going away.

On balls hit to the left side of the diamond, the second baseman covers the bag. On balls to the right side, the shortstop covers. Inasmuch as these are force outs, I stress the importance of throwing chest high and concentrating on the first out. That's the important out; the second is just gravy.

After the double play, I hit a slow roller to each man and have him come in fast for a play at the plate. These throws should be made low and to the third base corner. I top this off with two infield flies, one which the fielder must come in for and another which takes him out.

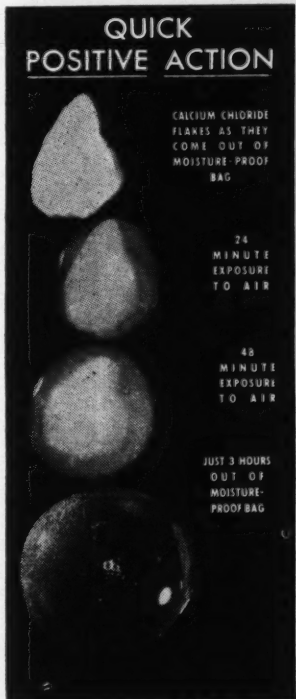
Next I hit a grounder to each outfielder and have him make a play to third base. I follow this with a fly to each outfielder, with the throw being made home. The first baseman cuts in and lines up with the throw. But he allows the ball to go through.

The drill is concluded with a grounder to each outfielder and a throw home. The first baseman now cuts off the throw and makes a play to second.

After infield practice, I give the boys a half hour of batting. I start with the first team at bat and the second team in the field. Each boy gets three cuts and a bunt—no more no less. Missed swings and fouls

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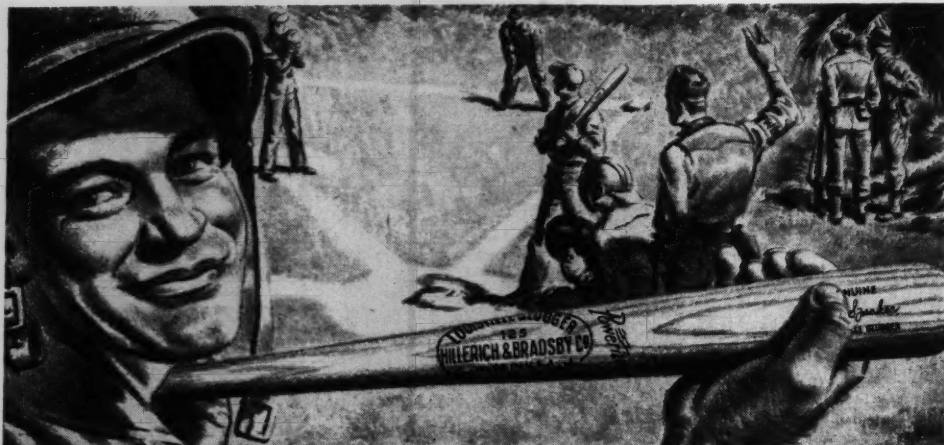
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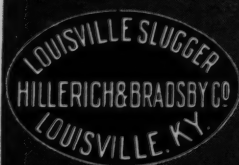
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count as cuts. The batter isn't allowed to stay up and foul ball after ball, or argue over whether a topped ball should count as a swing. The three-cut rule eliminates arguments, saves time and keeps the practice moving at a brisk clip.

More important, however, is the fact that it develops good batting habits. The boys learn to pick only the good ones.

The first team is given three rounds of batting; the second team, one or two. The pitchers and catchers work these drills. The pitchers are instructed to ask the batter what his weakness is and if he'd like to work on it. Or the hitter may simply ask for a fast ball or curve.

I stay close by to make sure the batter asks for what he needs. Some boys deliberately have the pitcher throw to their strength, so they can ride the ball.

If you don't watch them, a good fielder will field all the time and a good batter will bat. It's an old law of learning—we tend to do most what we do best. I always advise the boys to practice a minimum of what they do best and a maximum of what they do worst.

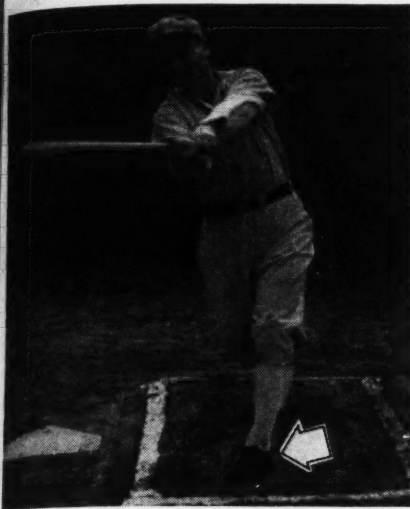
In practice games, I pit the varsity pitcher against the varsity team and a second-stringer against the first team. I frequently pitch for the varsity myself. I just lay the ball in for the second stringers to lambaste. It gives the first team plenty of good fielding practice.

The sign system is taught during the practice sessions. The best signs are simple, inconspicuous, natural movements. Sometimes I tell the boy what to do before he steps to the plate. Other times I flash the sign after he gets up. The batter relays the sign to the runner and the latter acknowledges it.

Skin on skin may be used as a hit-and-run sign. Fingering the ear, nose, mouth, or chin, and clasping the hands are natural movements that fall into this category. The batter may relay the sign to the runner by rubbing his hand half way up the bat or tapping the bat twice on the plate.

When the boy wants to take a sign off, he may step out of the box, tip his hat or slap his trousers. Opponents who go in for sign stealing may be considerably confused by giving the sign, taking it off and then putting it on again.

To get the most out of each practice session, a coach should prepare a definite plan of procedure. Here are the strategic tactics that should be covered during the season.



Meeting an inside pitch: Batter steps away and slams ball into left field. Swing is natural; there is no "pull."

The Catcher:

1. Covering signals.
2. Blocking plate.
3. Throwing to bags.
4. Calling plays.
5. Tagging runners.
6. Fielding bunts near plate.
7. Infield flies near plate.

The Pitcher:

1. Backing up relays.
2. Fielding bunts.
3. Covering first on all balls hit to left.

The First Baseman:

1. Coming in on bunts.
2. Cutting off throws coming from outfield.

3. Covering plate on plays where catcher is drawn away.
4. Infield flies.
5. Man in chase.
6. Tagging runners.

The Second Baseman:

1. Covering first when first baseman is drawn in on bunt.
2. Pivoting on double play.
3. Proper throw to shortstop when starting double play.
4. Calling play when two men on left side of diamond are going after fly.
5. Going out for relay on ball hit to deep right field.
6. Infield flies.
7. Man in chase.
8. Tagging runners.

The Shortstop:

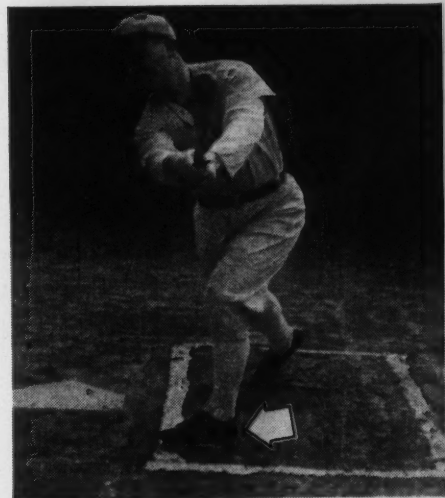
1. Covering third when third baseman is drawn away from bag.
2. Pivoting on double play.
3. Proper throw to second baseman when starting double play.
4. Calling play when two men on right side of diamond are going after fly.
5. Going out for relay on ball hit to deep left.
6. Covering second on all balls hit to right side of diamond.
7. Infield flies.
8. Man in chase.
9. Tagging runners.

The Third Baseman:

1. Fielding bunts.
2. Infield flies.
3. Man in chase.
4. Tagging runners.

Outfielders:

1. Proper throws to infield.
2. Throwing to bases.



Meeting an outside corner pitch: As arrow shows, the batter steps into the ball and hits it naturally into right field.

3. In position to throw when catching fly ball.
4. Fielding grounders.
5. Backing up.
6. Cutting in for relays.
7. Calling plays.

Offensive Play:

1. Hitting.
2. Bunting: Drag and Sacrifice.
3. Hit and Run.
4. Squeeze Play.
5. Base running.
6. Steal: Double, Delayed and Straightaway.
7. Sliding.
8. Coaching: Third base and First base.

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AMERICA FIT WITH JIU JITSU-JUDO. By Frederick P. Lowell. Pp. 248. Illustrated. New York: Business Bourse. \$2.50.

PHYSICAL education directors who are using jiu jitsu in their fitness programs will find all the source material they need in this nicely organized, lavishly illustrated text.

The author, Fred Lowell, has taught the art to more than 15,000 students. He clearly knows his "stuff." After stressing the need for more physical fitness, he goes to work in business-like fashion. He gives the historical and physical implications of jiu jitsu-judo, then its main items of technique, exercises and systems of self-development.

The actual techniques are presented in 68 lesson plans and 193 photographs. Each picture is nearly a page in size, projects the skill sharply, and is supplemented with terse captions.

MY METHOD OF TAPING ATHLETES. By Fred R. Driscoll. Pp. 31. New Haven, Conn.: The Seamless Rubber Co. Free.

THE prevention and care of injuries is a vital factor in safeguarding the health of schoolboy athletes. And every man charged with the responsibility of coaching should have a working knowledge of bandaging, taping, and other training techniques.

In this excellent little manual, Fred Driscoll, Yale University trainer, offers a host of practical suggestions for the school trainer.

He shows exactly how to tape-strap every vulnerable part of the anatomy—foot, arch, ankle, shin, knee, thigh, groin, rib, back, neck, shoulder, elbow, wrist, and hand—with particular emphasis on protective and preventative strappings for ankles and knees, since these joints are the most frequently injured.

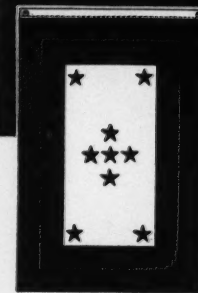
The book is offered free of charge by The Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

A STUDY OF EXPENDITURES AND SERVICE IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION. By Dr. Ruth Abernathy. Pp. 113. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University. \$1.85.

SEARCHINGLY reviews and poses answers to such questions as: How much money is spent on physical ed? What is the relations of its cost to the total school budget? How is the need for additional facilities, equipment, personnel, and program established? How is the cost of physical ed for all pupils and for certain groups determined?

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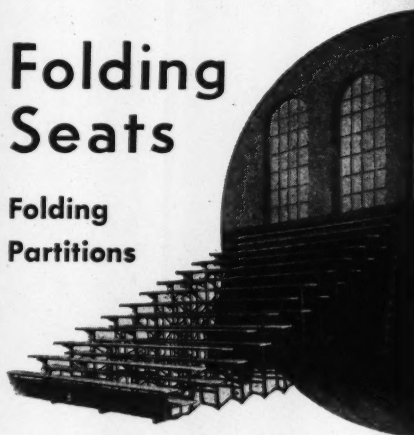
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Here Below

(Continued from page 5)

They don't worry about the long shots. The percentage of successful conversions outside 21 feet is very low. And the extra point bonus won't compensate for the loss of possession the misses will engender.

The widened lane won't help the offense, either. It's like giving a stick-up man a gun and then telling the victim he has nothing more to fear.

The free-throw area is a vital part of zone-defense attack. Most coaches station a pivot in the outer circle or at the side of the lane. Puffing up the lane to twice its size and slapping a three-second restriction all over it, is hardly calculated to increase its worth to the offense. In fact, it practically takes the place of a sixth man on defense.

THE Hobson-Rice amendments were tried out last month in a game between Fordham and Columbia, which the latter won 73 to 58. Under the normal scoring system, the winning margin would have been exactly the same—15 points (59 to 44).

As a spectacle, the game was a howling success. There was enough wild and woolly action to satisfy a Scotchman in a box seat. If anything, it was a little too wild and woolly.

The spectators loved it, of course. They voted about 60 to 40 in favor of the three-point basket and the two-point foul, and about 70 to 30 in favor of the widened foul lane.

The coaching brethren were less ecstatic. They praised the widened lane with faint damns and damned the revised scoring system with faint praise.

They felt the changes further complicated a very complicated game and spelled murder to the officials and scorers, already overburdened with rules and time-counting.

Their most vehement criticism, however, was that the three-point basket would definitely discourage the lay-up and the plays that go into its making. And the drive for the lay-up is perhaps the most exciting, scientific thing in basketball.

The widened lane, however, met with general approval. It will probably be relayed to the rules makers at their next meeting.

SINCE we're always happy to strike a blow for justice, we'd like to point out that Hobson doesn't



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own the copyright on the three-point goal.

It belongs to Eddie Abramowski, the pipe-puffing athletic director of Erie, Pa., Tech High. He came up with the idea three years ago while seeking a way to break up the zone defense. He recommended a 22-foot arc from the basket, a foot more than the Hobson plan.

L'Affaire Brooklyn

NOW that every basketball lawyer and his aunt have had their say about L'Affaire Brooklyn College, where are we? Out of all the breast-beating, accusing and hysteria, not one practical or constructive plan has emerged.

It has been suggested:

That the colleges give back the game to the campus.

That a national basketball czar be appointed.

That gamblers or gents who look like gamblers be fed the "bitter bread of banishment" or hanged from the baskets.

That coaches adopt a more fatherly attitude toward their boys and by sheer inspiration keep them on the straight and narrow.

In looking for scapegoats, we have put the finger on:

The coaches who did not act as above.

The graduate managers who, in their efforts to balance their budgets and gain prestige for the school, went overboard in booking games in big-time arenas.

The college presidents for being blind to a situation that has long existed.

The fallibility of human nature for being susceptible to temptation.

The outside promoters who milked our schools dry.

The writers who gave aid and comfort to the gamblers by mentioning the odds on the games and even hazarding a guess as to the probable winners.

No one will deny that the situation calls for action. But we just love those pious politicians who have leaped into the breach. They're going to save basketball for us. They're going to save sports for us. They're going to show those dirty tin-horn gamblers where to get off.

What these baby-kissing galahads don't know about the situation could go twice around Kate Smith. All they see is an opportunity to get in on a good thing. So they play up to their constituents by roweling the unloved gamblers and screaming loud and long about the sanctity of sports.

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MARCH, 1945

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LIKE everybody else, we were shaken—but not to our foundation—by the scandal. We knew there had been a great increase in betting, especially since the race tracks closed shop.

We also know that the problem is going to take a lot of solving. It is doubtful whether betting on anything from a basketball game to a race between cockroaches can be eliminated. What's more, nothing constructive can be gained by destroying the promotion of games in Madison Square Garden or in any other large arena.

The gambler is a peripatetic parasite who will be attracted to any sport, no matter where it is played, as long as the public is interested. Toss him out on his ear whenever he shows his face. Jug him whenever he is caught red-handed. But remember this: If he can't place bets one place, he'll do it another. It is being done every day in pool rooms, hotel lobbies and even in office elevators.

What we can do is help eradicate the by-products of gambling, such as fixing and bribery. Brand the fixer specifically by adequate penal legislation. Insure proper investigation and enforcement. And you will achieve a good measure of protection.

Tighter controls by colleges will help. So also will greater discipline of the team and a closer bond between coach and player. The promotion of the games certainly should be shared by the schools. But throwing out the outside promoter isn't a panacea. We have no love for these big-time operators. But insofar as the gamblers are concerned, what difference does it make who promotes the game?

Anybody have any ideas?

CAMP COUNSELLORS

Private boys' camp in the Berkshires seeks general counsellors and specialists in Campcraft, Waterfront, Sailing, Archery, Rifery, Nature.

Send full details of experience and salary expected

CAMP MAH-KEE-NAC

375 OSBORNE TERRACE

NEWARK, N. J.

GET THE BEST VALUE IN

**GYM MATS-PADS
BOXING RINGS
TRAINING BAGS**

Send for New Catalog

NATIONAL SPORTS EQUIPMENT CO.

DOWN GO UPKEEP COSTS on Gym Mats

filled with

Ozite

GYM MAT FELT

Look for this label, your protection against substitution!

THIS GYM MAT IS FILLED WITH GENUINE **Ozite** GYM MAT FELT. Made in the American Hair & Felt Company. GUARANTEED 100% HAIR AND FREE FROM BROKEN NEEDLES WILL NOT PACK DOWN OR LUMP. This label is your assurance that the manufacturer of this Gym Mat is using the best felt made for this purpose.

Genuine OZITE All-Hair Gym Mat Felt stays soft and springy *much longer*... outlasts several covers... cuts your upkeep cost way down! Heavier and denser than ordinary fillers... doesn't form lumps or bumps... laminated construction keeps mats flat, assures uniform resilience.

And very important; OZITE is SAFER... no bits of metal to scratch... because it's felted *without needles* by the famous OZITE Platen Process.

Write for the names of concerns who can supply you.

AMERICAN HAIR & FELT COMPANY

Dept. F1, Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Illinois

MASTER COUPON

After carefully checking items desired, mail this coupon directly to Scholastic Coach advertising department, 220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

ADLER CO. (29)

- ☐ Information on White Wool Sports Socks

AMERICAN HAIR & FELT (39)

- ☐ Names of Firms who can supply Ozite Gym Mats

A. S. BARNES (36)

- ☐ Sports Booklist

CHAMPION KNITWEAR (38)

- ☐ Catalog

COCA-COLA (25)

See ad for Softball Tournament Entry Coupon

CONSOLIDATED LABS. (35)

- ☐ Information on Solon Rubber Burn Remover

CONVERSE RUBBER (6)

- ☐ 1943-44 Basketball Year Book
- ☐ Converse-Dunkel Basketball Forecast

DENVER CHEMICAL (27)

- ☐ Handbook, "Athletic Injuries"

EAGLE REGALIA (37)

- ☐ Catalog on Sport Emblems, Medals, Cups, Trophies, Badges

GRISWOLD & NISSEN (40)

- ☐ Booklet, "Tips on Trampolining"

HILLERICH & BRADSBY (34)

- ☐ Catalog

HORN MFG. (36)

- ☐ Booklet, "Postwar Planning for Schools"

HUNTINGTON LABS. (Inside Back Cover)

- ☐ Seal-O-San "Basketball Coaches' Digest"

HYDE ATHLETIC SHOES (37)

- ☐ Information

KAHNFAST ATHLETIC FABRICS (38)

See ad for Nearest Uniform Maker

KOPERTOX LABS. (32)

- ☐ Trial Supply of Kopertox Treatment for Athlete's Foot

BRADLEY M. LAYBURN (37)

- ☐ Information on Gym and Playground Apparatus, Portable Bleachers

LINEN THREAD

(Inside Front Cover)

- ☐ Folder on How to Take Care of Your Sports Nets

MacGREGOR-GOLDSMITH (13)

- ☐ Catalog

McARTHUR & SONS (40)

- ☐ Post-War School Towel Plan

(Numbers in parentheses denote page on which advertisement may be found)

SEE PAGE 40 FOR OTHER LISTINGS AND FORM FOR SIGNATURE

McARTHUR
School Towels

FAMOUS FOR LONG SERVICE

McArthur Super-Turk and Super-Gym School Towels are breaking all records for length of service in school locker rooms the country over. You'll want these quality towels in your school after victory. Write for the economical McArthur School Plan, now.

Geo. McARTHUR & Sons
BARABOO, WIS.

SCHOLASTIC COACH MASTER COUPON

(See page 39 for other listings)

(Numbers in parentheses denote page on which advertisement may be found)

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| FRED MEDART (17) | PENNA. SALT (15) | U. S. RUBBER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Book, "Physical Training, Practical Suggestions for the Instructor" | <input type="checkbox"/> Sample, "Tilite" for Cleaning Pools | <input type="checkbox"/> "Basketball" by Everett Dean and Bill Anderson How Many |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Booklet, "Physical Fitness Apparatus" | PETERSEN & CO. (33) | VOIT RUBBER (40) |
| O. F. MOSSBERG (33) | <input type="checkbox"/> Catalog on Gym Mats, Wrestling Mats, Boxing Rings, Mat Covers and Prone Shooting Mats | <input type="checkbox"/> Catalog on Rubber Covered Athletic Balls and Equipment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Booklet, "The Guidebook to Rifle Marksmanship" | RAWLINGS (3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Illustrated Price List |
| MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE (24) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sports Catalog | WAYNE IRON WORKS (27) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aptitude Test | REGALIA MFG. (36) | <input type="checkbox"/> Booklet, "Speaking of Postwar Plans" |
| NATIONAL SPORTS (39) | <input type="checkbox"/> Illustrated Catalog and Price List on Service Flags, Plaques, Emblems | WESTERN CARTRIDGE (30) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Catalogs: Bases, Mats, Rings, Training Bags, Wall Pads, Pad Covers | SOLVAY SALES (33) | <input type="checkbox"/> "Small Bore Rifle" Handbook |
| OCEAN POOL SUPPLY (34) | <input type="checkbox"/> Folder, "For Cleaner, Weedless, Dust-Free Play Areas" | WILSON (4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Information on Trunks, Klogs, Kick Boards, Nose Clips, Caps | SPALDING & BROS. (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Catalog |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Catalog | WINCHESTER ARMS (2) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Sports Show Book | <input type="checkbox"/> Information |

NAME _____ POSITION _____
(Principal, coach, athletic director, physical director)

SCHOOL _____ ENROLLMENT _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

No coupon honored unless position is stated

March, 1945

Coaches' Corner

(Continued from page 29)

identally knocked over his king with his coat sleeve.

MacMurray arose immediately and put out his hand. "I accept your resignation," he said graciously. Denker almost crowned him with the chess-board. An umpire had to be dragged out of bed to settle the dispute. He decided in favor of Denker.

Which reminds us of our favorite chess story. A blizzard raged outside. But the two sourdoughs hunched over a chess-board were oblivious to time and weather. They'd been sitting wordless, before the cabin fire all day. "Hell," one said at last, breaking a ten-hour silence, "it's your move."

"You damned old chatterbox," shouted his partner, upsetting the board in rage, "don't you think I know it?"

Baseball coaches interested in visual aids have two fine bets in *Inside Baseball* and *The World Series of 1944*, a pair of 16mm. sound films produced by the American League and co-sponsored by A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Inside Baseball is entirely instructional, covering every phase of the game. *The World Series of 1944* offers the gems of the classic between the Cards and Browns.

Both films run about 30 minutes, and are available free of charge to schools and colleges. Write to Lew Fonseca, Promotional Director, American League, 310 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

If you live within 25 miles of New York, you may obtain *Inside Baseball* by writing to A. G. Spalding & Bros., 19 Beekman St., New York, N. Y.

What do you say, men. How about getting in there and pitching for *Coaches' Corner*? It's your department. So how about contributing to it? Let's hear those funny stories you know, and the freak feats or outstanding achievements you've seen. Don't let your lack of literary style bother you. If your story needs fixing, we'll attend to it. Send your contributions to Scholastic Coach, Coaches' Corner Dept., 220 East 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.

-TRAMPOLINING-

America's Newest Sport—New Workout Pleasure—Facilitating—Body Building—Develops Co-ordination and Control. Adopted By Educators. Write for free literature:

"TIPS ON TRAMPOLINING"

GRISWOLD & NISSEN

1807 2nd Ave. SE Cedar Rapids, Iowa

VOIT Synthetic RUBBER-COVERED ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT
Mfg. by W. J. Voit Rubber Corp.—1600 E. 25th St., Los Angeles 17
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A SLIPPERY FLOOR

YOU certainly can't overcome the hazards of a slippery floor with the methods used by our moustachiod player of '93. His brand of basketball relied on *rough power*. A slippery floor was the usual playing surface, and so, when "he flew through the air with the greatest of ease," he needed all the protection his turtle-necked sweater and nose guard could give him.

Today's game stresses *speed* and *sure-footing*. A slippery floor is a handicap to any coach who wants to get ahead—a handicap that can be soundly licked by applying Seal-O-San to the gym floor.

On Seal-O-San's *non-skid surface* you can teach your team an offense built on *speed* and *confidence*. You'll help your boys master the fundamentals of quick, sound footwork, you'll see them dribble, pivot and pass without danger of serious floor injuries. And with your best shots in the game and your squad at peak strength, you'll get the brand of basketball that chalks up victories.

To expect your team to survive a dangerous, slippery floor is not sound strategy these days. Neither is it fair to your players. So put a mop-applied, economically maintained, beautiful, 100% non-slippery Seal-O-San finish on *your* gym floor—*now* and like 5500 successful Seal-O-San coaches, watch your team move out in front.

REMOVE THE MENACE OF ATHLETE'S FOOT

Three steps keep Athlete's Foot out of your school.
No. 1. Use Odorless Derma-San Fungicide and Germicide for scrubbing to remove sources of infection.
No. 2. Use Derma-San in foot-baths to eliminate existing infection.
No. 3. Sprinkle Derma-San Foot Powder into shoes to prevent new infection. Ask for details to-day. You'll agree the Derma-San Control System is simple, direct and sure.

DERMA-SAN
COMPLETE CONTROL SYSTEM

HUNTINGTON LABORATORIES INC

DENVER

HUNTINGTON, INDIANA

TORONTO



SEAL-O-SAN

THE PERFECT GYM FLOOR SEAL AND FINISH

